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62,83
Seed Annual *for 1918*

REICHARDT & SCHULTE CO.

INCORPORATED



**BEST
SEEDS**
FOR THE
SOUTH

19TH YEAR
SELLING
**TESTED
SEEDS**

**SELECTED
SEEDS**

TELEPHONE
PRESTON 686

for **GARDEN, LAWN AND FARM**
THE TEXAS SEED HOUSE
206-208 MILAM ST., HOUSTON, TEXAS.

PLANTING TABLE FOR TRUCK GARDENERS

Quantity of Seeds or Number of Plants Required Per Acre or Per 100-Foot Row With Distances to Plant, Times for Planting and Time Required for Production of Crop.

VARIETY	Seeds or Plants for 100-foot Row	Quantity of Seed per Acre, Field Culture	Quantity to sow in beds to Transplant	Distance for plants to stand		Depth of Planting	Time of Planting	Crop Matures (in about)
				Put Rows Apart	Leave Plants Apart in Rows			
Artichoke, Globe....	½ oz.; 17 plants	6 oz.	4 oz.	4 ft.	2- 3 ft.	1 in.	Spring	15 months
Artichoke, Jerusalem	2 qts.	4 bus.	.....	3 ft.	1½-2 ft.	2-3 in.	March to May	5 to 6 mos.
Asparagus Seed....	1 oz.	3 lbs.	1 lb.	30-36 in.	3- 5 in.	1-2 in.	Fall & Spring	3 to 4 years
Asparagus Roots....	60	9,000 roots	.....	3 ft.	15-20 in.	3-5 in.	Fall & Spring	1 to 3 years
Beans, Bush.....	1 pint	1¼ bus.	.....	30-36 in.	3 in.	1-2 in.	Fall & Spring	40 to 65 days
Beans, Pole.....	½ pint	½ bu.	.....	3 ft.	4 ft.	1-2 in.	March to Sept.	50 to 80 days
Beets, Table.....	1 oz.	4 to 5 lbs.	.....	1 ft.	4 in.	1-2 in.	Fall & Spring	50 to 80 days
Beets, Stock.....	2 oz.	5 lbs.	.....	2½-3 ft.	6 in.	1-2 in.	Fall & Spring	75 to 120 days
Broccoli.....	¼ oz.	4 oz.	2-3 oz.	30-40 in.	18 in.	½ in.	March to May	90 days
Brussels Sprouts....	¼ oz.	½ lb.	2-3 oz.	36 in.	24 in.	½ in.	January to July	90 to 120 days
Cabbage, Early....	¼ oz.	1 lb.	6 oz.	30-36 in.	12-18 in.	½ in.	Fall & Spring	75 to 110 days
Cabbage, Late.....	¼ oz.	1 lb.	4 oz.	30-40 in.	18-24 in.	½ in.	Fall & Spring	90 to 130 days
Carrots.....	1 oz.	2½ lbs.	.....	24-30 in.	3 in.	1 in.	Fall & Spring	70 to 110 days
Cauliflower.....	¼ oz.	4 oz.	2 oz.	30-36 in.	18-24 in.	½ in.	June to April	90 to 115 days
Celery.....	¼ oz.	½ lb.	2 oz.	3- 4 ft.	4- 8 in.	¼ in.	July to April	120 to 150 days
Chervil.....	1 oz.	.....	.....	30-36 in.	4 in.	1 in.	February to May	4 months
Chicory.....	¼ oz.	4 lbs.	.....	30-36 in.	4- 6 in.	½ in.	March & April	4 months
Collards.....	¼ oz.	1 lb.	2-3 oz.	30-36 in.	14-18 in.	1 in.	Fall & Spring	100 to 120 days
Corn Salad.....	2 oz.	3 lbs.	.....	24-30 in.	4 in.	1 in.	Fall & Spring	60 days
Corn, Sweet.....	½ pint	8 qts.	.....	36-42 in.	30-36 in.	2 in.	March to June	60 to 100 days
Cress, Curled.....	½ oz.	8 lbs.	.....	30 in.	2- 3 in.	½ in.	All year round	30 to 40 days
Cucumber.....	½ oz.	2½ lbs.	6 oz.	4 - 6 ft.	4- 6 ft.	1-2 in.	March to Aug.	60 to 80 days
Eggplant.....	¼ oz.	½ lb.	4 oz.	3- 4 ft.	3 ft.	1 in.	January to May	120 to 140 days
Endive.....	½ oz.	2 lbs.	6 oz.	30 in.	8-12 in.	1 in.	Spring & Fall	50 to 75 days
Horseradish.....	70 roots	10,000 roots	.....	30-40 in.	14-20 in.	3-4 in.	Fall & Spring	6 to 8 months
Kale.....	¼ oz.	1 lb.	6 oz.	30-36 in.	12-18 in.	½ in.	August to May	45 to 60 days
Kohl-Rabi.....	¼ oz.	2 lbs.	6 oz.	24-30 in.	4- 8 in.	½ in.	August to May	60 to 75 days
Leek.....	½ oz.	3 lbs.	½ lb.	22-28 in.	5 in.	1 in.	Fall & Spring	75 to 100 days
Lettuce.....	½ oz.	2 lbs.	4 oz.	22-25 in.	6-12 in.	½ in.	July to May	50 to 80 days
Melon, Musk.....	1 oz.	2½ lbs.	6 oz.	6 ft.	6 ft.	1-2 in.	Feb. to June	120 days
Melon, Water.....	1 oz.	2 lbs.	½ lb.	8-10 ft.	8-10 ft.	1-2 in.	Feb. to June	75 to 100 days
Mustard.....	½ oz.	2 lbs.	.....	18 in.	4 in.	½ in.	All year round	50 to 90 days
Okra.....	2 oz.	6 lbs.	.....	3- 5 ft.	2 ft.	1-2 in.	March to Aug.	90 days
Onion Seed.....	1 oz.	5 lbs.	2½ lb.	22-28 in.	4 in.	1 in.	Sept. to May	4 to 5 months
Onion Sets.....	1 quart	8 bus.	.....	1 ft.	4 in.	1 in.	Except July-Aug.	3 to 4 months
Parsley.....	1 oz.	3 lbs.	.....	1- 2 ft.	3- 6 in.	½ in.	Fall & Spring	70 to 100 days
Parsnips.....	½ oz.	3 lbs.	.....	24-30 in.	4- 6 in.	1 in.	Fall & Spring	80 to 100 days
Peas.....	1 pint	1½ bus.	.....	2- 3 ft.	2 in.	2-3 in.	August to May	8 to 12 weeks
Pepper.....	½ oz.	½ lb.	3 oz.	2- 3 ft.	24 in.	½ in.	January to June	4 to 5 months
Potatoes, Irish.....	5 lbs.	8 to 10 bus.	.....	2½-3½ ft.	12-18 in.	4 in.	Fall & Spring	4 to 5 months
Potatoes, Sweet....	3 lbs.; 75 slips	10,000 plants	.....	3- 5 ft.	12 in.	3 in.	March to May	5 months
Pumpkin.....	½ oz.	3 lbs.	.....	8-10 ft.	8 ft.	1-2 in.	March to July	75 to 120 days
Radish.....	1½ oz.	8 lbs.	.....	12 in.	2 in.	1 in.	All year round	20 to 60 days
Rhubarb Seed.....	½ oz.	1 lb.	.....	3 ft.	6- 8 in.	1 in.	Sept. to May	2 to 4 years
Rhubarb Roots.....	23 roots	3,500 roots	.....	3- 5 ft.	3 ft.	2-3 in.	Fall & Spring	1 to 3 years
Salsify.....	1 oz.	6 lbs.	.....	24-30 in.	2- 4 in.	1 in.	Sept. to May	100 to 120 days
Spinach.....	1 oz.	10 to 12 lbs.	.....	1 ft.	2 in.	1-2 in.	Sept. to April	40 to 50 days
Squash.....	1 oz.	3 lbs.	½ lb.	4- 6 ft.	4-10 ft.	1-2 in.	March to Aug.	60 to 150 days
Tomato.....	¼ oz.	½ lb.	2 oz.	3- 5 ft.	3 ft.	1 in.	January to June	80 to 140 days
Turnip.....	½ oz.	1½ to 2 lbs.	.....	1- 2 ft.	4- 6 in.	½ in.	July to May	45 to 75 days
Rutabaga.....	½ oz.	1½ to 2 lbs.	.....	12-24 in.	4- 6 in.	½ in.	Aug. to April	60 to 80 days

NUMBER OF TREES OR PLANTS TO AN ACRE

Set at Regular Distances Apart									
Distance apart.		No. plants.	Distance apart.		No. plants.	Distance apart.		No. plants.	
3	in. by 4	in.....522,720	4½	ft. by 4½	ft.....2,150	14	ft. by 14	ft.....222	
4	in. by 4	in.....392,040	5	ft. by 1	ft.....8,712	15	ft. by 15	ft.....193	
6	in. by 6	in.....174,240	5	ft. by 2	ft.....4,356	16	ft. by 16	ft.....170	
1	ft. by 1	ft.....43,560	5	ft. by 3	ft.....2,904	16½	ft. by 16½	ft.....160	
1½	ft. by 1½	ft.....19,360	5	ft. by 4	ft.....2,178	17	ft. by 17	ft.....150	
2	ft. by 1	ft.....21,780	5	ft. by 5	ft.....1,742	18	ft. by 18	ft.....134	
2	ft. by 2	ft.....10,890	5½	ft. by 5½	ft.....1,440	19	ft. by 19	ft.....120	
2½	ft. by 2½	ft.....6,960	6	ft. by 6	ft.....1,200	20	ft. by 20	ft.....108	
3	ft. by 1	ft.....14,520	6½	ft. by 6½	ft.....1,031	25	ft. by 25	ft.....69	
3	ft. by 2	ft.....7,260	7	ft. by 7	ft.....888	30	ft. by 30	ft.....48	
3	ft. by 3	ft.....4,840	8	ft. by 8	ft.....680	33	ft. by 33	ft.....40	
3½	ft. by 3½	ft.....3,555	9	ft. by 9	ft.....537	40	ft. by 40	ft.....27	
4	ft. by 1	ft.....10,890	10	ft. by 10	ft.....435	50	ft. by 50	ft.....17	
4	ft. by 2	ft.....5,445	11	ft. by 11	ft.....360	60	ft. by 60	ft.....12	
4	ft. by 3	ft.....3,630	12	ft. by 12	ft.....302	66	ft. by 66	ft.....10	
4	ft. by 4	ft.....2,722	13	ft. by 13	ft.....257				

Order Sheet for Seeds, Bulbs, Plants, etc.

CONDITIONS OF SALE

PLEASE NOTE

Regarding forwarding seeds, etc., by Parcel Post, see Page 2 of our catalogue for Rules and Regulations.

REICHARDT & SCHULTE CO. give no warranty, express or implied, as to description, quality, productiveness, or any other matter of any Seeds, Bulbs, Roots or Plants they send out, and they will not be in any way responsible for the crop. If the purchaser does not accept the goods on these terms, they are at once to be returned.

REICHARDT & SCHULTE CO., Inc.

THE TEXAS SEED HOUSE

HOUSTON—206-208 Milam Street—TEXAS

No.....

(Leave This Space
Blank)

Forward by
(State if wanted by Mail, Exp. or Frt., and name of Exp. Co. or Railroad)

Date191.....

AMOUNT ENCLOSED

Name
(Ladies please prefix Miss or Mrs.) .

P. O. Order \$.....

Postoffice..... R. F. D., No..... Box.....

Express Order \$.....

County..... State.....

Draft or Check \$.....
(Add 10¢ on all checks for exchange)

Express or Freight Office.....
(Only if different from Postoffice)

Cash \$.....
(In Registered letter)

Is There an Agent at Your Point?.....

Postage Stamps \$.....

[illegible]

Reichardt & Schulte Co., Inc.

"THE TEXAS SEED HOUSE"

Importers, Growers and Dealers in

**Dependable, Pure, High-Germinating, Trustworthy
Garden, Field, Flower Seeds and Bulb**

TO OUR CUSTOMERS:

Houston, Texas, January 1st, 1918.

Perhaps never in the history of the seed industry have general conditions been so adverse to the successful production of seeds as in the past season. During the spring and throughout the entire summer and early fall, weather conditions seemed to be contrary. Excessive rains, followed by drought was most disastrous to growing seed stocks. In consequence many crops were seriously damaged and produced a very meagre crop. The crops hardest hit are Beans, Corn, Peas, Pepper, Spinach, as well as seeds of Root Crops as Radish, Turnip and Beets.

As is well known, some varieties of Vegetable and Flower seeds have to be imported from Europe, which, owing to the present unfortunate war, renders it extremely difficult to properly harvest and prepare these seeds for shipment and insufficient and uncertain transportation facilities add to the difficulties. Nevertheless we anticipate to receive our supplies in due time.

Our customers may depend upon everything in this catalogue as having proved its merit and they are thus relieved of all costly experimenting with seeds of unknown value, this being due to the fact of our knowledge of Southern Seed needs and everlasting endeavor to supply our trade with the finest stocks obtainable. The substantial increase in our business each year assures us that our efforts were not in vain. Our seeds satisfy and meet the requirements of the most exacting planters.

We propose not to advance prices over 1917 quotations except where absolutely necessary, although our seed supply is costing us considerably more in proportion this year than it ever has before. Our quotations, therefore, are as reasonable as may be expected, taking in consideration that we are taking infinitely more precaution to render every protection to our customers.

We take this opportunity of thanking our many customers of past years for their many favors and sincerely wish for all a successful year.

Assuring that we will continue carrying forward our efforts as ever with renewed energy, we are

Faithfully yours,

REICHARDT & SCHULTE CO., INC.

HINTS TO MAIL ORDER PURCHASERS

NAME AND ADDRESS—Should always be given. Frequently we receive unsigned letters. Sometimes they contain money and orders and we are at a loss to know what to do with the order. **WRITE PLAINLY NAME, TOWN, COUNTY, R. F. D. number and Box, using order sheet and envelope enclosed.**

PREPAID STATION—Many small railroad stations are prepaid stations and the railroads will not accept freight for such points unless charges are fully paid. It will save delay if you ascertain if your station is a prepaid one and include enough money to cover freight charges, if it is.

HOW TO SEND MONEY—Cash should always accompany the order. Remittances may be made at our risk by any of the following methods: (1st and best) Post-office order; (2) Draft on New York; (3) Express Company's money order; (4) Registered letter; (5) When personal checks are sent, 10 cents must be added for exchange. (We also accept clean stamps in small amounts same as cash, at your risk.)

REFERENCES—As to our financial responsibility, we refer you to any bank or banker who is a subscriber to the commercial agencies.

PROMPT SHIPMENTS—Please order early, thus enabling us to forward promptly, as a rule, the same day the order has been received. During the January, February and March rush we may fall a day behind, but if any delay is likely we will advise.

SEEDS BY MAIL—Prices quoted in this catalogue include postage on all seeds ordered by the packet, ounce, ¼-lb., ½-lb., and pound, unless otherwise noted. If large quantities are to be sent by Parcel Post, the necessary postage must be added. See Parcel Post schedule.

SEEDS BY EXPRESS OR FREIGHT—Express rates are now very moderate and we recommend this service where quick delivery is wanted. If our customers order their seeds shipped by Express or Freight and intend to pay express charges at destination they should deduct 5c from

prices quoted by the pound, 10c from pints and 10c from quarts. Of course these deductions apply only on seeds quoted by the pound, pint or quart. On everything quoted by the ¼-bushel, ½-bushel, bushel, or 100 pounds, purchaser in every instance is to pay the transportation charges. This applies also to all tools, fertilizers, poultry supplies, insecticides, etc.

ERRORS IN THE FILLING OF ORDERS—We use the greatest care in filling, checking and packing orders. Yet should anything be omitted we will promptly forward when advised. Keep a duplicate copy of your order for comparison.

PRICES—In comparing our prices bear in mind that we pay postage unless otherwise noted—are subject to change without notice—net, Houston. Seeds sent to amount of remittance only; when prices fluctuate and postage or cost of bags is not provided for in remittance as required orders will be modified accordingly.

LARGE ORDERS—Any dealer, Market Gardener, Institution, or any individual wanting to purchase seeds in large quantities should write for special prices. While prices are very low in this catalogue, we can frequently supply at lower prices, than by the single pound or bushel.

NON-WARRANTY—Success with seeds, bulbs or plants depends as much upon the proper planting, soil, water, weather, and other conditions, as upon the seed. We exercise every care in the selection of the seeds we offer and will not knowingly send out anything but seed of the highest quality and germination, but as a protection against conditions over which we have no control, all sales of seeds, bulbs, plants, trees, etc., are made subject to the following non-warranty: **WHILE WE EXERCISE GREAT CARE TO HAVE ALL SEEDS PURE AND RELIABLE,** we give no warranty, express or implied, as to description, quality, productiveness or any other matter of any Seeds, Bulbs, or Plants we send out, and we will not be in any way responsible for the crop. If the purchaser does not accept the goods on these terms, they are at once to be returned.

SEEDS BY PARCEL POST

RULES AND RATES GOVERNING FORWARDING OF SEEDS, BULBS, PLANTS, Etc.

DOMESTIC PARCEL POST RATES On Seeds, Bulbs, Plants, Roots, Etc., Within the U. S.		First Pound or Fraction.	Each Addi- tional Pound or Fraction.	
FIRST ZONE—And within 50 miles of Houston.....		5c	1c	
SECOND ZONE—Within 50 to 150 miles of Houston.....		5c	1c	
THIRD ZONE—Within 150 to 300 miles of Houston.....		6c	2c	
FOURTH ZONE—Within 300 to 600 miles of Houston.....		7c	4c	
FIFTH ZONE—Within 600 to 1000 miles of Houston.....		8c	6c	

OUR PRICES on Vegetable and Flower Seeds, up to and including one pound in weight include postage, unless otherwise noted.

OUR PRICES on Peas, Beans, Sweet Corn and Onion Sets are given, both postpaid and at customer's expense, for transportation.

WEIGHT LIMIT—Packages are subject to a limit of maximum weight in the first and second zone of 50 pounds; in all other zones of 20 pounds.

ZONE RATES may be had by applying to your postmaster, who will tell you which zone you are in, with reference to Houston, or consult parcel post schedule above.

POSTAGE has to be prepaid and customers will kindly add same to their valued orders, as packages can not be mailed charges collect at destination. This refers to larger quantities than prices quoted postpaid.

PARCEL POST, C. O. D.—Packages may be sent C. O. D. at an extra expense of 10c, which amount is added to the order.

INSURED PARCEL POST.—If customers want their packages sent insured they will kindly add cost to their remittance. Rate—Up to \$5, 3c; up to \$25, 5c.

R. & S. Co.'s Special Collections of Vegetable and Flower Seeds FOR HOME GARDENS

The amateur gardener, not familiar with the different kinds, will find these collections a simple solution of the problem of selection. While the prices of collections are much lower than the regular list, we use only seeds of the highest quality, but being enabled to put them up during leisure time, the saving goes to the buyer. No changes will be made in the assortment. Orders can be filled immediately upon receipt.

INTRODUCTORY VEGETABLE COLLECTION—PRICE 25 CENTS, POSTPAID

- | | |
|------------------------------------|--|
| 1 Packet BEET—Early Blood Turnip. | 1 Packet RADISH—Scarlet Turnip, White Tip. |
| 1 Packet CABBAGE—Early Flat Dutch. | 1 Packet TOMATO—Beauty. |
| 1 Packet CANTALOUPE—Rocky Ford. | 1 Packet TURNIP—Purple Top, Strap Leaf. |
| 1 Packet LETTUCE—Big Boston. | 1 Packet WATERMELON—Tom Watson. |

MEDIUM VEGETABLE GARDEN COLLECTION—PRICE 50 CENTS, POSTPAID

- | | |
|-------------------------------------|-----------------------------------|
| 1 Packet BEET—Early Blood Turnip. | 1 Packet OKRA—White Velvet. |
| 1 Packet CABBAGE—Early Flat Dutch. | 1 Packet PEPPER—Sweet. |
| 1 Packet CARROT—Danver's Half Long. | 1 Packet PARSLEY—Curled. |
| 1 Packet Cucumber—Klondyke. | 1 Packet RADISH—Long Scarlet. |
| 1 Packet COLLARDS—Georgia Silver. | 1 Packet SQUASH—White Bush. |
| 1 Packet CANTALOUPE—Rocky Ford. | 1 Packet TOMATO—Earliana. |
| 1 Packet LETTUCE—Big Boston. | 1 Packet TURNIP—Purple Top Globe. |
| 1 Packet MUSTARD—Curled. | 1 Packet WATERMELON—Tom Watson. |

BIG COLLECTION OF FLOWER SEEDS—PRICE 40 CENTS, POSTPAID

- | | |
|--|--|
| ALYSSUM—Beautiful White flower of delicious fragrance. | NASTURTIUM—Fine for border. |
| BALSAM—The old-fashioned Lady Slipper. | PHLOX—Splendid mass of colors. |
| CANDYTUFT—Profuse bearer of indispensable cut flowers. | PETUNIA—Favorite for bedding. |
| LARKSPUR—Good for bouquets. | POPPY—Well adapted for shrubbery. |
| MARIGOLD—Double mixed, various markings. | SWEET PEAS—Great variety of colors. |
| | VERBENA—Beautiful, dazzling self-colors. |
| | ZINNIA—Showy and free flowering. |

Reichardt & Schulte Co.'s Tested Seeds

It is more than ever the sacred duty of every American farmer and gardener to plant every available acre this spring and to attain the largest possible crops, by observing careful cultivation and securing thoroughly Tested Seeds. Seeds tested for Germination, Purity and High Yielding Qualities.

SEED IS SCARCE—SUPPLY IN FOOD PRODUCTS IS SHORT

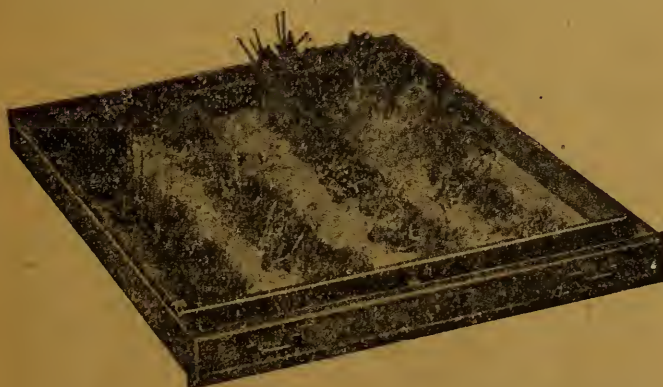
Every precaution, that lies within human power, is taken to assure our customers vigorous and prolific crops. Every lot of seed entering our house must show highest germination before a single seed of the lot is sold.

Good Seed—The Key to the Harvest and Seed Purchasing is a Matter of Confidence

There is more difference in seeds—good seeds and poor seeds—than in almost any other commodity; and the planter who sows seed is more hopelessly dependent on his seed dealer than on anyone else for the success of his garden. The planter takes his seed on faith, though there is nothing about the looks of the seed that tells him what it will do, and he can not possibly tell, either, whether or not the seed will grow. No one can tell until the seed is planted. But you know when it comes from Reichardt & Schulte Co., that it will grow and that it will produce. Now, this confidence in us is justified, as it stands to reason that a successful seed business is the result of years of patient endeavor. The high germinating power of seeds is just as important as seeds of the highest stage of quality, and we determine the percentage of germination through our medium, "THE STANDARD SEED TESTER," the only Seed Tester that works directly in accordance with NATURE'S LAW—NOT AGAINST IT, IT IS THE ONLY ONE THAT IS ABSOLUTELY TRUE. The test it gives is precisely the test NATURE would give. In looking at the large photo you will see that the Standard is a splendidly constructed cabinet, containing numbered drawers, each one of which can be removed independently of the others. Each drawer is provided with a drip hole in the center and the whole bottom is covered with an extra heavy blotter. On these the seeds are laid, and there right before your eyes, without any covering, they sprout just the same as in the field. Each drawer is made in the same manner. Above the cabinet is a water reservoir which supplies all trays with a constant feed of water. At the bottom the surplus water passes out through a waste pipe. The cabinet is supplied with a heating plant consisting of a lamp beneath the cabinet and two pipes leading from it to both side walls to carry the dead burned gases away from the lamp without injuring the delicate sprouts. While this



Our Reliable Standard Seed Tester.



This tray shows 24 different varieties of Flower, Garden and Field Seeds being tested in the proper way.

process is going on the air in the cabinet becomes heavily loaded with warm moisture. This is the common course of Nature and a great aid to germination.

The smaller photo shows how Garden, Field and Flower seed are tested and growing in the proper way; no mould or scouring. This device is indorsed by leading Agricultural Institutes, Seedsmen, etc., the world over as the only one to give an accurate test in the shortest known time; in fact, it is

"A Scientific Answer to a Universal Demand"

MONTHLY TABLE FOR SOWING VEGETABLE SEEDS

The following is a calendar for general planting of Vegetables, but cannot be applied to every locality, owing to various soils and climatic conditions. This calendar is largely intended to cover the Gulf Coast Region and South-west Texas.

JANUARY

Prepare your hotbed in which to sow Beets, Cabbage, Cauliflower, Cucumber, Celery, Eggplants, Lettuce, Melons, Onions, Pepper, Squash and Tomatoes for transplanting. If weather permits, in the open, Beets (table and stock varieties), Broccoli, Brussels Sprouts, Carrots, Collards, Corn, Corn Salad, Chervil, Endive, Herbs, Kale, Kohl-rabi, Leek, Lettuce, Mustard, Onion, Parsley, Parsnip, Peas, Potatoes, Radish, Salsify, Spinach, Tobacco, Turnip. Set out Onion Sets and Shallots, Strawberry Plants, Asparagus, Horseradish and Rhubarb Roots.

FEBRUARY

Beets, Cabbage, Cauliflower, Celery, Eggplants, Lettuce, Onions, Pepper and Tomatoes should be transplanted in cold frame or boxes to produce sturdy plants; Cucumber, Melons and Squashes should be sown in dirtbands for transplanting after danger of frost is past as they will not suffer any disturbance this way, and will be at least a month earlier. If weather permits sow in the open: Artichokes, Asparagus, Beans, Beets, Broccoli, Brussels Sprouts, Carrots, Collards, Corn Salad, Chervil, Endive, Herbs, Kale, Kohl-rabi, Leek, Lettuce, Mustard, Onion, Parsley, Parsnip, Peas, Potatoes, Radish, Rhubarb, Salsify, Spinach, Tobacco, Turnip. Set out Onion Sets, Shallots, Sweet Potatoes for Slips, Strawberry and Vegetable Plants, Asparagus, Horseradish, Rhubarb Roots.

MARCH

A general list of vegetable seeds may be sown in the open ground now, as well as hotbed plants can now be transplanted. Sow Artichoke, Asparagus, Bush and Pole Beans, Beets, Broccoli, Brussels Sprouts, Cabbage, Carrots, Cauliflower, Celery, Collards, Corn Salad, Sweet Corn, Cucumber, Eggplant, Endive, Herbs, Kale, Kohl-rabi, Leek, Lettuce, Melons, Mustard, Okra, Onions, Parsley, Parsnips, Peas, Sweet and Irish Potatoes, Pepper, Pumpkins, Radish, Rhubarb, Salsify, Spinach, Squash, Tobacco, Turnip. Set out Onion Sets, Shallots, all kinds of Vegetable Plants, Asparagus, Horseradish, Rhubarb Roots, Sweet Potato Slips.

APRIL

Work enumerated for March applies to April.

MAY

Plant Bush and Pole Beans and sow Beets, Broccoli, Brussels Sprouts, Cabbage, Carrots, Collards, Corn Salad, Sweet Corn, Cucumber, Endive, Herbs, Kale, Kohl-rabi, Leek, Lettuce, Melons, Mustard, Okra, Onions, Parsley, Peas, Sweet and Irish Potatoes, Pumpkins, Radishes, Salsify, Spinach, Squash, Tobacco, Turnips. Celery, Eggplant, Pepper and Tomatoes for early fall crop. Set out Sweet Potato Slips and Onion Sets.

JUNE

Plant Bush and Pole Beans. Sow Beets, Carrots, Cucumbers, Sweet Corn, Endive, Herbs, Leek, Lettuce, Melons,

Mustard, Okra, Parsley, Peas, Pumpkins, Radishes, Squash, Turnips, also Eggplants, Pepper, Tomatoes and Celery for fall crop.

JULY

Plant Bush and Pole Beans, also sow Beets, Carrots, Sweet Corn, Cucumbers, Endive, Mustard, Peas, Radishes, Squash and Turnips; also Tomatoes for late crop. In shaded cold frames start Brussels Sprouts, Cabbage, Cauliflower and Celery for fall and winter crop; to be transplanted. End of month start planting Irish Potatoes.

AUGUST

Plant Bush and Pole Beans, Beets; Broccoli, Brussels Sprouts, Cabbage, Cauliflower and Celery in shaded beds for transplanting. Sweet Corn, Carrots, Collards, Corn Salad, Cucumbers, Endive, Kale, Kohl-rabi, Leek, Mustard, Parsley, Parsnips, Peas, Irish Potatoes, Radish, Spinach, Squash, Turnips. Set out Onion Sets and Shallots. Lettuce may be sown in cool, shady places, or sprouted in an ice box.

SEPTEMBER

This is the initial month of fall and time for general gardening. Plant Bush and Pole Beans, Beets (table and stock varieties), Broccoli, Brussels Sprouts, Cabbage, Cauliflower, Celery, Collards, Chervil, Corn Salad, Carrots, Endive, Kale, Kohl-rabi, Leek, Lettuce, Mustard, Onion Seeds of all kinds, Parsley, Parsnips, Peas, Irish Potatoes, Radish, Spinach, Squash, Turnip. Set out Onion sets, Shallots, all kinds of Vegetable Plants. Beets, Carrots, Lettuce, Spinach, require shaded places and moisture when hot and dry.

OCTOBER

Plant Bush Beans, Beets (table and stock varieties), Broccoli, Brussels Sprouts, Cabbage, Carrots, Cauliflower, Corn Salad, Celery, Collards, Endive, Kale, Kohl-rabi, Leek, Lettuce, Mustard, Onions of all varieties, Parsley, Parsnips, Shallots, Strawberry Plants, Asparagus, Horseradish, Rhubarb Roots, Vegetable Plants.

NOVEMBER

Sow Beets (table and stock varieties), Broccoli, Brussels Sprouts, Cabbage, Carrots, Cauliflower, Celery, Collards, Endive, Kale, Kohl-rabi, Leek, Lettuce, Mustard, Onions, Parsley, Parsnips, Peas, Radish, Spinach, Turnip. Set out Strawberry Plants of all kinds, Onion Sets, Shallots, Asparagus, Horseradish and Rhubarb Roots.

DECEMBER

Sow Beets (table and stock varieties), Cabbage, Carrots, Collards, Kale, Kohl-rabi, Lettuce, Mustard, Onion, Parsley, Radish, Spinach, Turnip. Sow Cauliflower, Eggplants, Pepper and Tomatoes in hotbeds for early plants. Set out Strawberry Plants, Asparagus, Horseradish and Rhubarb Roots, Onion Sets and Shallots.

MONTHLY TABLE FOR SOWING FIELD SEEDS

JANUARY

Plant Irish Potatoes, Alfalfa, Barley, Clovers, Corn, Emmer, Texas Red Rust Proof Oats, Rape, Rye, Wheat, Vetch, Grass Seeds, Stock Beets, Carrots and Turnips.

FEBRUARY

Sow Alfalfa, Barley, Broom Corn, Buckwheat, Cane, Chufas, Corn, Cow Peas, Clovers for pasture, Emmer, Flax, and Kaffir Corn, Thousand-Headed Kale, Milo Maize, Mil-

let, Texas Red Rust Proof Oats, Peanuts, Potatoes, Rape, Rye, Teosinte, Wheat, Vetch; Grass Seeds for pasture.

MARCH

Artichoke Tubers. Sow Alfalfa, Barley, Broom Corn, Buckwheat, Cane, Chufas, Corn, Cow Peas, Soy and Velvet Beans, Clovers, Cotton, Emmer, Flax, Bermuda, Johnson and Sudan Grass, Kaffir Corn, Thousand-Headed Kale, Milo Maize, Millet, Oats, Peanuts, Potatoes, Pumpkin, Rape, Rye, Salt Bush, Sunflower, Teosinte, Wheat, Egyptian Wheat and Vetch.

MONTHLY TABLE FOR SOWING FIELD SEEDS—Continued**APRIL**

Work enumerated above for March may apply to April. Good time to sow Barnyard and Cattail Millet.

MAY

Artichokes, Broom Corn, Buckwheat, all varieties of Saccharine and Non-Saccharine Sorghum, Corn, Cow Peas, Soy and Velvet Beans, Japan Clover, Cotton, Bermuda, Johnson and Sudan Grass, Thousand-Headed Kale, Barnyard, Cattail and German Millet, Peanuts, Potatoes, Pumpkin, Rape, Salt Bush, Sunflower and Teosinte.

JUNE

Work enumerated above for May applies to June.

JULY

Plant Cow Peas, Soy and Velvet Beans. Sow Buckwheat, all varieties of Saccharine and Non-Saccharine Sorghums, Tuxpan, June and Squaw Corn, German, Pearl, Hungarian and Barnyard Millets, Japan Clover and Spanish Peanuts. Start planting Irish Potatoes end of the month. Sudan and Johnson Grass.

AUGUST

Plant Cow Peas, Soy and Velvet Beans. Sow Buckwheat, Squaw and June Corn, Rescue Grass, Thousand-Headed Kale, German and Barnyard Millets, Irish Potatoes, Oats, Rape.

SEPTEMBER

Alfalfa, Barley, Buckwheat, all varieties Clover, Emmer, Bermuda, Orchard and Rescue Grass, Thousand-Headed Kale, Oats, Potatoes, Rape, Rye, Hairy Vetch, Wheat, Stock Carrots, Stock and Sugar Beets, Stock Turnips.

OCTOBER

Work enumerated for September applies to October, except Irish Potatoes.

NOVEMBER

Alfalfa, Barley, Clovers of all varieties, Emmer, Thousand-Headed Kale, Winter Turf and Texas Red Rust Proof Oats, Rape, Rye, Vetch, Wheat, Rescue Grass, Stock Carrots, Beets and Turnips.

DECEMBER

Alfalfa, Barley, all varieties Clover, Emmer, Grass Seeds, Thousand-Headed Kale, Oats, Rape, Rye and Wheat.

MONTHLY TABLE FOR SOWING FLOWER SEEDS AND BULBS**JANUARY**

Continue to sow flower seeds during this month for spring and early summer blooming. The best varieties for now are Alyssum, Aster, Bellflower, Chrysanthemum, Columbine, Coreopsis, Carnation, Candytuft, California Poppy, Daisy, Everlasting Flower, Evening Primrose, Heliotrope, Hollyhock, Larkspur, Lobelia, Love in a Mist, Mignonette, Mourning Bride, Monkey Flower, Pansy, Petunia, Phlox, Pinks, Poppies, Sage, Sweet Sultan, Sweet William, Snap Dragon, Verbena, Wallflower, also Japan and Tiger Lilies and Narcissus bulbs for late flowering. In a cold frame sow at the end of the month Amaranthus, Balsam, Cockscomb, Evening Glory, Marigold, Zinnia, and in the Greenhouse, in pots Begonia Rex, Begonia Tuberosa and Cyclamen. Plant Gladiolus and Freesia Bulbs out of doors in sheltered places for early blooming. Set out Rose bushes and flowering ornamental shrubs.

FEBRUARY

Now is the time to sow any perennial flower seed for late blooming in beds as well as a general line of annuals for spring and summer blooming as enumerated under "Aid in Selecting Flower Seed," as soon as danger of frost is past. Set out Rose Bushes and Ornamental Shrubs. Plant Dahlias, Gladiolus and Tuberoses.

MARCH

Continue sowing all kinds of flower seeds, since the weather is open. Transplant such perennials as have been sown in beds. Plant Gladiolus, Dahlias, Tuberoses, Amaranthus, Cannas, Elephant Ears, Madeira and Cinnamon Vines.

APRIL

Follow instructions given in March.

MAY

Sow Alyssum, Asters, Balsams, Calliopsis, Candytuft, Cockscomb, Gaillardia, Gomphrena, Heliotrope, Hibiscus, Joseph's Coat, Kochia, Lantana, Larkspur, Marigold, Marvel of Peru, Nasturtium, Petunia, Phlox, Poppy, Portulaca, Verbena, Vinca and Zinnia.

JUNE

Follow instructions given for May.

JULY

Sow Balsam, Candytuft, Cockscomb, Joseph's Coat, Kochia, Larkspur, Petunia, Phlox, Stock, Verbena, Vinca and Zinnia.

AUGUST

Sow Alyssum, Aster, Balsam, Calendula, Candytuft, Marguerite Carnations, Annual Chrysanthemum, Clarkia, Cosmos, Larkspur, Marigold, Pansy, Petunia, Phlox, Pink, Poppies, Salvia, Stock, Sweet Sultan, Snapdragon, Verbena, Vinca, Wallflower and Zinnia.

SEPTEMBER

Sow Alyssum, Aster, Balsam, Calendula, Candytuft, Marguerite Carnations, Clarkia, Cosmos, Hollyhock, Larkspur, Marigold, Pansy, Petunia, Phlox, Pink, Poppy, Salvia, Stock Sweet Peas, Snapdragon, Verbena, Vinca, Zinnia. Fall and Winter Bulbs for either forcing or outdoor planting should be started now to bloom early.

OCTOBER

Sow such hardy annuals as Alyssum, Aster, Calendula, Candytuft, Chrysanthemum, Clarkia, Cosmos, Larkspur, Marigold, Pansy, Petunia, Phlox, Pink, Poppy, Salvia, Stocks, Sweet Peas, Sweet Sultan, Torenia, Verbena, Vinca. They stand our winters and while they may not make much progress, will bloom much earlier than spring sowing. Following perennials should be started now: Canterbury Bells, Carnation, Chrysanthemum, Columbine, Double Daisy, Foxglove, Hollyhock, Larkspur, Perennial Phlox, Poppy, Sweet William, also following hardy climbers: Adlumia, Boston Ivy, Clematis, Dutchman's Pipe, Honey-suckle, Kudzu Vine, Passion Vine, Everblooming Sweet Peas. Plant all varieties of Fall Bulbs.

NOVEMBER

Follow instructions as given for October; also plant Rose Bushes and other hardy plants.

DECEMBER

Plant a full line of spring flowering Bulbs, as Hyacinth, Narcissus, Tulips, etc., also sow all hardy perennial flower seeds in boxes or frames for transplanting as given under "Aid in Selecting Flower Seeds." Plant Roses and other hardy plants.

REICHARDT & SCHULTE CO.'S VEGETABLE SEEDS FOR 1918

It has always been our endeavor to list only such sorts of Vegetable Seeds as are of real merit proven by our tests, having rigidly excluded all sorts that are not of value. In many instances we have not listed certain varieties on account being out of date but replaced a superior sort which we can recommend as being more satisfactory for market and home garden.

ARTICHOKE

Ger., Artichoke; Sp., Alcachofa.

LARGE GREEN GLOBE This Artichoke is grown for its flower heads, which are cooked like Asparagus. Hardy and easily cultivated. The most popular variety. Buds large, gobular, deep green with tint of purple at base. The seed can be sown in February in a rich seed bed in drills one inch deep and twelve inches apart, thinning when up to four inches apart. Protect in winter with a slight covering. The second season they form heads. Once established, they will continue bearing for years. One ounce of seed produces 500 plants. 6 oz. will plant an acre. Pkt., 10c; oz. 35c.

JERUSALEM ARTICHOKE

THE GREATEST HOG FEED.

JERUSALEM This variety is not produced from seed, but is cultivated for its tubers, which are especially valuable for stock feeding on account of their fattening properties; they are well adapted to any soil where corn and potatoes can be grown. They are the best hog food known; a preventive of cholera and other hog diseases. One acre planted in Jerusalem Artichoke roots will keep from 20 to 30 head of hogs in fine condition from October until April.

Produces tubers in enormous quantities, which are highly nutritious. Thoroughly adapted to our climate, they grow and increase through the entire season. The tubers are cut same as potatoes, to one eye, and planted in February, March and April, in rows 3 feet apart, dropping the pieces



Jerusalem Artichoke.

from 1½ to 2 feet apart in the row, and covering about 2 to 3 inches with soil. On very rich land they have produced as much as 300 bushels per acre, though an average yield per acre of 150 bushels could even be considered an immense yield. Let grow until fall. Hogs will harvest them all through the winter, when turned into them. It requires about 4 bushels to plant an acre. Ask for prices.

ASPARAGUS

Ger., Spargel; Fr. Asperge; Sp., Esparrago; Ital., Spargio.

One ounce of seed will plant 60 feet of row; 4 pounds will plant an acre.

CULTURE: To produce roots sow seed in spring in drills about 18 inches apart and 1 inch deep in light, rich soil, planting 15 to 20 seeds to each foot of row. When the plants are well up, thin to about 1½ inches apart and give frequent cultivation during summer. For quick results, either for field culture or for home garden, secure Asparagus roots 2 years old. To make the bed dig a trench 1½ feet deep and 1 foot wide and fill in about 4 inches with well rotted stable manure. On this put about 5 inches of good rich soil and then lay the roots in, 1 foot apart spreading them well, having the crown in an upright position. Now cover the roots with 4 inches of soil and as they grow, gradually fill the trench to the surface. Cutting should not begin until the following year. During the fourth year,



after cutting has ceased, which should not last longer than 6 weeks, the ground should be plowed away from the rows, fill in with rotted manure, after which the earth is to be thrown back. It requires 10,000 Roots to plant one acre, space between rows 4 feet.

CONNOVER'S COLOSSAL This sort is one of the largest and most extensively used varieties, very tender and of the best quality. Productive and of very large size; an old favorite. It is a better yielder and of stronger constitution than many other varieties and does better in this locality. Price per pkt., 5c; per oz., 10c; per lb., 75c; postpaid.

FOR ASPARAGUS ROOTS REFER
TO PAGE 48.

BEST DWARF GREEN PODDED BEANS

Prices quoted up to and including 1 lb. are postpaid. If wanted by express your expense, deduct 5c from ½ lb. and 5c from lb. prices.

Beans again are very short. If Beans are wanted in larger quantities please write us and we will quote.

Ger., Busch-Bohnen; Fr., Haricots Nains; Sp., Habituélas; Ital., Fagioli.

It requires 1 pint to 100 feet of drill; 1 to 1½ bushels will plant one acre; an acre should yield 100 bushels of "snaps" and should be ready to pick in six or seven weeks after planting.

CULTURE: Sow in drills two feet apart, dropping a bean every four inches, in rich, warm, moist soil. Cover about two inches. Be certain your soil is well drained, and that every facility is given the surface water to run off quickly. It is useless to plant Beans before the soil has become dry and warm, as they are very sensitive to both cold and wet. Beans do well planted on our Southern sub-tropical line during the months of March, April, May, August, September and October. Cultivate shallow and frequently, and draw the earth to the plants when the blooms first appear.



Extra Early Round Pod Valentine.

EXTRA EARLY RED VALENTINE (40 days) Earliness is the feature of this variety, beans are fully matured in forty days from planting to first picking. The healthy plants are unusually hardy, successfully withstanding early frosts. Vines erect, with coarse, dark green leaves. Pods medium length, curved, cylindrical, very fleshy, crisp and tender. Postpaid, Pkt., 10c; ½-lb., 25c; 1-lb., 45c; by express, 10 lbs., \$3.75.

EXTRA EARLY REFUGEE, (40 days) Very popular **ROUND POD** and much preferred by our Southwest Texas farmers for early spring crop. An extremely early sort, furnishing round, fleshy pods, slightly curved of medium size, about 5 inches long, and of fine quality. Vines small and of upright growth. An excellent bean for early market and stands shipping well. Postpaid, Pkt., 10c; ½-lb., 25c; 1-lb., 35c; by express, 10 lbs., \$2.85.

BLACK VALENTINE (45 days) Popular in the South on account of its blight-resisting qualities. Matures early, producing long, round, straight pods, which are tender when quite young. Postpaid, Pkt., 10c; ½-lb., 25c; 1-lb., 40c; by express, 10 lbs., \$3.35.

EXTRA EARLY LONGFELLOW, (45 days) An ideal **ROUND POD** snap bean, a prolific producer of round, straight, solid, fleshy pods, averaging over six inches in length, tender and brittle, and having no strings, always solid and remarkably early. It matures its crop very regularly, and withstands adverse conditions well. The flavor is delicious. This is the ideal Bean for the Houston market and Gulf Coast Territory. Postpaid, Pkt., 10c; ½-lb., 25c; 1-lb., 45c; by express, 10 lbs., \$3.75.

BURPEE'S STRINGLESS (42 days) The finest **GREEN, ROUND POD** green pod Stringless Bean. Very early and hardy. The plants of this desirable variety are large, spreading and productive; highly recommended for market garden or private grower for their fleshy, succulent, round straight pods which are medium green, 5 to 6 inches long. Absolutely stringless, of high quality, remaining crisp and tender longer. Postpaid, Pkt., 10c; ½-lb., 25c; 1-lb., 45c; by express, 10 lbs., \$3.75.

GIANT STRINGLESS GREEN (45 days) This variety is now one of the most popular beans. In point of earliness, it ranks amongst the first; in quality, excelled by none, and in bearing ability, it stands without a rival. The pods are round, fleshy and nearly straight, and are borne in abundance through a long season. About five inches long, rich green in color, very tender and of best flavor. Unexcelled for home use and profitable for market. Postpaid, Pkt., 10c; ½-lb., 25c; 1-lb., 45c; by express, 10 lbs., \$3.75.



Burpee's Stringless Green Round Pod.

DWARF BEANS ARE EXTREMELY SCARCE THIS YEAR.

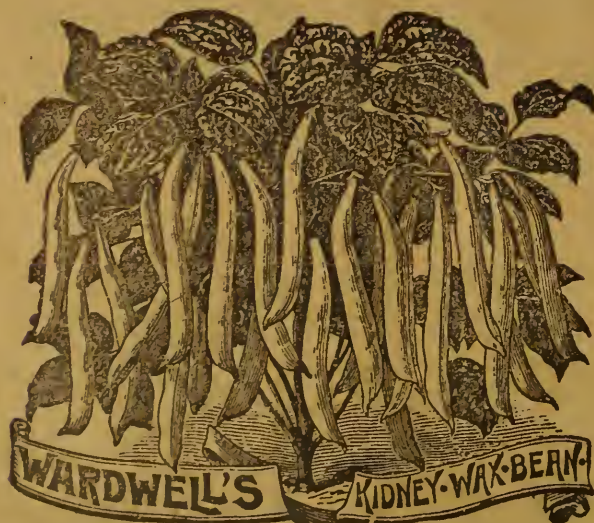
GREEN BEANS—Continued.

LONG YELLOW SIX WEEKS (42 days) This is a **FLAT POD** green pod sort, the term yellow applying only to the color of the seed. Vines are large, vigorous and branching. Pods long, straight, of flat type. Postpaid, Pkt., 10c; ½-lb., 25c; 1-lb., 35c; by express, 10 lbs., \$2.85.

BOUNTIFUL, FLAT (42 days) Of thrifty growth; rust **POD** and mildew-proof; is very hardy, extremely early, bountifully prolific, and bears continuously for several weeks. Bears immense green pods, thick, broad and extra long of the highest quality. Postpaid, Pkt., 10c; ½-lb., 25c; 1-lb., 35c; by express, 10 lbs., \$2.85.

BEST DWARF WAX YELLOW POD BEANS

PENCIL POD BLACK WAX, (42 days) The acme of **ROUND POD** improvements on the old favorite German Black Wax. Pods are freely borne on dwarf plants and are a fraction later than the old Black Wax, and are of a darker shade of yellow. This bean is particularly handsome, also medium early, hardy and very prolific. Leaves roughened. Pods long, five and one-half to six inches. Straight, round, fleshy; tender, absolutely stringless, and of excellent quality, and are produced through a long season. First choice with Houston market gardeners. Postpaid, Pkt., 10c; ½-lb., 25c; 1-lb., 45c; by express, 10 lbs., \$3.60.



ROUND POD KIDNEY WAX (45 days) (or Brittle Wax) is an improved Wardwell's Kidney Wax having its parents' luxuriant growth. This round podded bean produces unusually large snaps of rare quality seldom attained among beans of its class. They are 6 inches long, very solid, meaty and tender, exceedingly heavy bearer of handsome, stringless pods and an early producer. Favorite bean for Houston market. Postpaid, Pkt., 10c; ½-lb., 25c; 1-lb., 45c; by express, 10 lbs., \$3.60.

GERMAN BLACK WAX (40 days) An improved strain of the old Black Wax; a stronger grower and twice as prolific and is one of the earliest wax sorts. It also remains in good picking condition for a long season. Its handsome yellow, fleshy, stringless pods are borne well up from the ground, which commend it both for home and market purposes. Postpaid, Pkt., 10c; ½-lb., 25c; 1-lb., 45c; by express, 10 lbs., \$3.60.

DAVIS KIDNEY WAX, (40 days) AN EXCEPTION-**FLAT POD** ALLY HARDY, PRODUCTIVE, WHITE-SEED, WAX-PODDED SORT—Pods very long, white straight and handsome. Vines rustless, vigorous. When young the pods are very brittle, crisp and tender. The dry beans are kidney-shaped, clear white and excellent for baking. Best of all for shipping as Snap Beans. The perfect shape and fine color of the pods and the clear white seed make this one of the best sorts for canners. Postpaid, Pkt., 10c; ½-lb., 25c; 1-lb., 45c; by express, 10 lbs., \$3.60.

WARDWELL'S KIDNEY WAX, This variety is of **FLAT POD** strong, bushy growth and one of the most profitable for the market gardener, producing long straight cream yellow pods of excellent quality. They are flat, 5 inches in length, brittle, tender and absolutely stringless. Medium early and enormously productive. Postpaid, Pkt., 10c; ½-lb., 25c; 1-lb., 45c; by express, 10 lbs., \$3.60.

IMPROVED GOLDEN WAX, (40 days) Early and **FLAT POD** very attractive. Vines erect, compact, bearing pods well up from the ground. Same are of medium length, 4½ to 5 inches long, golden yellow. Nearly straight, broad and flat, very fleshy and wax-like. Rust-proof and stringless. Postpaid, Pkt., 10c; ½-lb., 25c; 1-lb., 45c; by express, 10 lbs., \$3.60.

KEENEY'S RUSTLESS GOLDEN (45 days) Com-**WAX, FLAT POD** bines hardiness and productiveness with fine quality. A strong growing bush variety of remarkable vigor and freedom from rust. The pods are meaty and well filled, thick, flat when young and semi-round later; a very desirable variety. Postpaid, Pkt., 10c; ½-lb., 25c; 1-lb., 45c; by express, 10 lbs., \$3.60.

BEST POLE OR CLIMBING BEANS

The Pole or Running Varieties are tender and should be sown a couple of weeks later than Bush Beans. A sandy loam soil, liberally manured, assures the best of success. Use poles 5 to 8 feet long set in rows 4 feet apart, planting 6 beans in a circle around pole. After the beans are well advanced they should be thinned to about five plants to the hill. One pint of seed is, according to the size of the seed, sufficient to plant 150 hills. About 1½ pecks of beans will plant an acre.

FAMOUS KENTUCKY WONDER It is 10 days earl-**OR OLD HOMESTEAD** ier than any other bean, vigorous and enormously productive. The pods are borne in clusters hanging from the top to the bottom of the pole, are silvery green in color and about 9 to 10 inches long, crisp, nearly round, fleshy and tender; absolutely stringless. Postpaid, Pkt., 10c; ½-lb., 25c; 1-lb., 45c; by express, 10 lbs., \$3.75.

CREASEBACK, GREEN POD (48 days) This variety is very early and valuable for its habit of perfecting all its pods within a short time. Vines are medium-sized, bearing round, fleshy pods in clusters. The pods are from 5 to 6 inches in length, deeply creased, entirely stringless. The dry seed is pure white and excellent for winter use. Comparatively straight, silvery green, of good quality; stand shipping better than most sorts. Postpaid, Pkt., 10c; ½-lb., 25c; 1-lb., 40c; by express, 10 lbs., \$3.35.

POLE BEANS—Continued.

RED SPECKLED CUT SHORT, (65 days) An old variety and very popular for planting among corn, and it will give a good crop without the use of poles. Vines medium sized, twining loosely, with dark colored, smooth leaves; pods short, about 3 to 4 inches in length; flat and oval, fleshy and of good quality. Postpaid, Pkt., 10c; ½-lb., 25c; 1 lb., 40c; by express, 10 lbs., \$3.35.

LAZY WIFE, GREEN POD One of the best of the later green podded pole Beans. The pods of medium dark green color, borne in large clusters, are 5 to 7 inches long, broad, thick, fleshy and perfectly stringless. Postpaid, Pkt., 10c; ½-lb., 25c; 1 lb., 40c; by express, 10 lbs., \$3.35.

SOUTHERN PROLIFIC, GREEN POD Heavy cropper and great resister of our sub-tropical heat. About two weeks later than Kentucky Wonder. Very prolific; pods 5 to 7 inches long; green and medium round. Plant in July and they will bear until winter. Postpaid, Pkt., 10c; ½-lb., 25c; 1 lb., 40c; by express, 10 lbs., \$3.35.

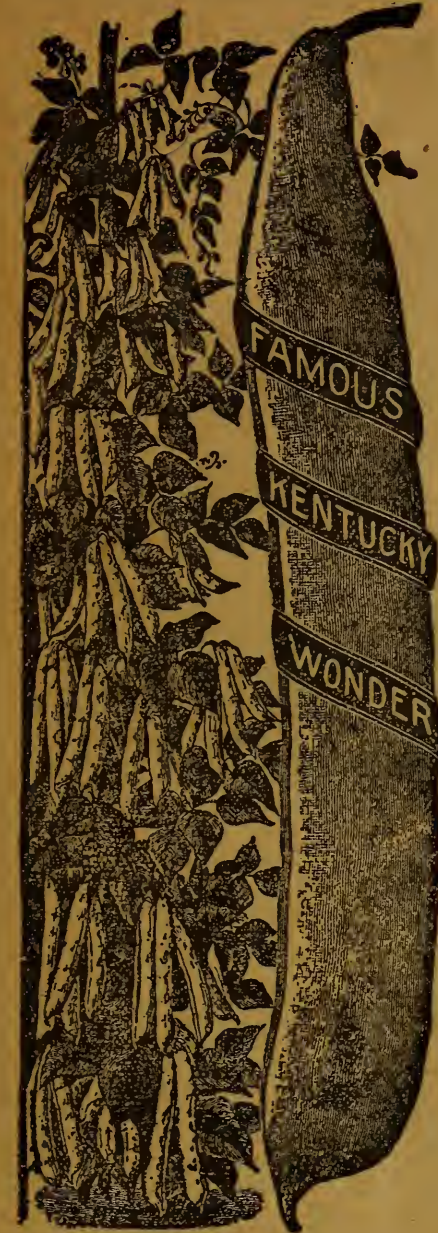
EARLY GOLDEN CLUSTER, WAX, YELLOW POD sort. A well known early and very beautiful sort. Pods 6 to 8 inches long, borne in abundant clusters. Very broad, thick and fleshy, deeply creased. Postpaid, Pkt., 10c; ½-lb., 35c; 1 lb., 60c; by express, 10 lbs., \$5.35.

WHITE KENTUCKY WONDER (60 days) Should become popular with market gardeners because it is the best and most profitable gardeners' Bean yet introduced. Very early, yet bears for a long season. The pods, 6 to 8 inches long, are borne in clusters, are of a rich dark green color, very meaty, entirely stringless, tender and of excellent flavor and quality. The pearly white beans make splendid dry beans for winter use, which is a great advantage over the ordinary Kentucky Wonder. Postpaid, Pkt., 10c; ½-lb., 35c; 1 lb., 60c; by express, 10 lbs., \$5.35.

LIMA (or Butter) BEANS

HENDERSON'S BUSH (50 days) Grows erect to a height of 18 to 20 inches and requires no support. Valuable variety on account of its earliness and wonderful productiveness, continuing to grow and set pods until stopped by frost. Rich, buttery Limas—the true flavor. Vines are without runners. Pods short, flat, and contain 3 to 5 Beans, which are of delicious quality. Postpaid, Pkt., 10c; ½-lb., 25c; 1 lb., 45c; by express, 10 lbs., \$3.75.

BURPEE'S BUSH (60 days) Plants are vigorous and productive. Pods are medium green, about 5 inches long, large and thick, generally containing 4 beans of large size and good quality; height 24 inches. Postpaid, Pkt., 10c; ½-lb., 25c; 1 lb., 45c; by express, 10 lbs., \$3.75.



Famous Kentucky Wonder.

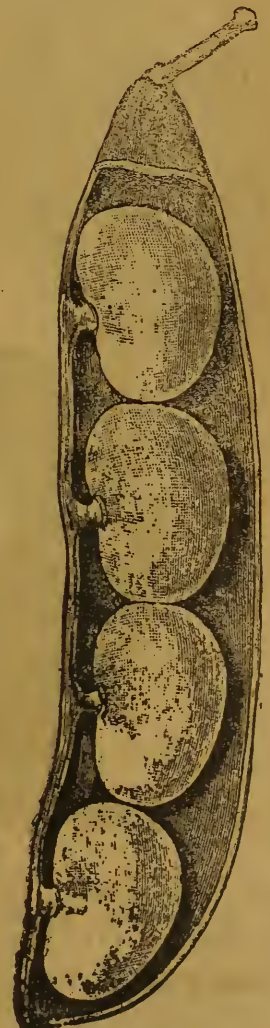
KING OF THE GARDEN POLE One of the best running varieties; is medium early, has long pods, from 5 to 6 inches long, well filled. Same are straight and handsome. Bears abundantly. Vines are very vigorous and productive. Postpaid, Pkt., 10c; ½-lb., 25c; 1 lb., 45c; by express, 10 lbs., \$3.75.

LARGE WHITE POLE (80 days) An excellent Shell Bean, either green or dried. Vine tall, vigorous, but slender; leaves medium sized, smooth, light green. Pods borne in clusters, about 5 inches long, broad, very thin, dark green. Seed very large, ovoid, flat, greenish white; medium late. Postpaid, Pkt., 10c; ½-lb., 25c; 1 lb., 45c; by express, 10 lbs., \$3.75.

CAROLINA OR SIEVA POLE (70 days) This small seeded Pole Lima is very early and reliable and best suited for our climate. The vines are vigorous, with many short branches. The pods are dark green, short, about 3 inches, curved, flat. Seed small, flat, white. It is the most generally known "butterbean" of the south. Postpaid, Pkt., 10c; ½-lb., 25c; 1 lb., 45c; by express, 10 lbs., \$3.75.

TEPARY BEANS

The Tepary Bean is a wonderful legume closely resembling the well known Navy but are a trifle smaller, slightly flattened and translucent. Originated in the arid regions of the Southwest, therefore absolutely the best bean for dry climates and makes a good crop where ordinary beans would perish. They are bushy in habit, of rather loose growth and stay green through dry weather. 15 to 20 pounds will plant one acre. Highly recommended for better flavor cooking qualities and protein contents. Pkt., 10c; ½-lb., 25c; 1 lb., 45c; postpaid.



Bush Lima.

AS THEY WILL INCREASE THE YIELD MATERIALLY.

FINE GRAINED RED TABLE BEETS

ALL PRICES QUOTED ARE POSTPAID

Ger., Rothe Ruebe; Fr., Betterave; Sp., Remolacha; Ital., Barbabietola.

CULTURE: The seed should be sown thinly in drills from $\frac{1}{2}$ to 1 inch in depth leaving twelve inches between the rows to admit of cultivation. Cover the seed carefully and firm in the ground by walking over the drills. When seedlings are 3 inches above ground, thin out to about 4 inches between the plants to give ample room for proper development. Successive sowings should be made. Matured bulbs may be taken up at the approach of freezing weather and packed in slightly moist soil in some sheltered place where they can be kept for months in edible condition. One ounce will sow 100 feet; 4 to 5 lbs. to the acre.



Crimson Globe.

Egyptian.

Detroit Dark Red.

BISMARCK Beet maintains the reputation it has gained as a main crop variety of the finest quality and handsome appearance, and needs no recommendation to those who have grown it. In shape it is a little deeper than round, with a smooth even surface; about 3 inches in diameter and entirely free from fibrous roots. The flesh is deep crimson, ringed and zoned in varying shades; very tender and absolutely without the stringiness common to

tender and succulent. When matured the roots are about $2\frac{1}{4}$ inches in diameter; of a fine grain and meatiness not possible to the large varieties. Packet, 5c; ounce, 20c; $\frac{1}{4}$ -lb., 60c; $\frac{1}{2}$ -lb., \$1.10; lb., \$2.00.

CROSBY'S EGYPTIAN This variety produces roots fit for the table quicker than any other sort. The shape is a little flat, but very uniform. The tops are very small and the leaves are of medium green, shaded with dark red. The color of the root is a bright red, while the interior of the bulb is of vermillion-red, zoned with a lighter shade. One of the best for early planting outdoors, and much used for bunching. Excellent quality, very sweet and tender. Pkt., 5c; ounce, 25c; $\frac{1}{4}$ -lb., 70c; $\frac{1}{2}$ -lb., \$1.20; lb., \$2.25.

CRIMSON GLOBE This Beet is remarkable for its smooth skin and fine shape. Root round, deep crimson, smooth outside skin, early in development. A splendid mid-season sort perfecting its bulbs in about 70 days after sowing. The tender flesh is a deep purple crimson slightly zoned, foliage small of a bronze purple color; does not grow large and coarse. Packet, 5c; ounce, 20c; $\frac{1}{4}$ -lb., 60c; $\frac{1}{2}$ -lb., \$1.10; lb., \$2.00.

DEWING'S BLOOD TURNIP Tops are medium-sized. Leafstem and veins dark red, leaf green, root dark purplish red, turnip shaped with medium-sized top. Flesh is carmine, with purplish tinge, zoned with lighter shade. A medium early sort, tender, sweet and a good keeper. Packet, 5c; ounce, 20c; $\frac{1}{4}$ -lb., 60c; $\frac{1}{2}$ -lb., \$1.10; lb., \$2.00.

DETROIT DARK RED This Beet is one of the best varieties for market on account of its uniformly deep rich color. Flesh is deep vermillion red, zoned with a lighter shade of the same color. Very attractive in color and unsurpassed in quality. A favorite with our trade. Tops small, upright, growing so that the rows may be close together. Leaves dark green, shaded with red. Root medium sized, nearly round, very smooth and of dark blood red color; very sweet, crisp and tender. Packet, 5c; ounce, 20c; $\frac{1}{4}$ -lb., 60c; $\frac{1}{2}$ -lb., \$1.10; lb., \$2.00.

EDMANDS Sweet and tender and of uniform growth; deep blood, oval in form, wedge-shaped root; smooth skin. Top short and rather spreading, ribs and leaf stalks dark red. Exterior color, dark red; interior color, purplish red.



The Bismark.

the ordinary beet. The leaves are rich crimson in color. A good keeper, exquisitely sweet and tender. Packet, 5c; ounce, 20c; $\frac{1}{4}$ -lb., 60c; $\frac{1}{2}$ -lb., \$1.10; lb., \$2.00.

ECLIPSE A desirable variety for either home garden or to the grower for bunching, on account of its earliness. It is perfectly smooth and round or top-shaped with small top, producing Beet 60 days from sowing. The skin and flesh are deep red zoned with pinkish white—very sweet,

BEETS—Continued.

with little zoning; excellent keeper; flesh darker than the skin; very popular. Packet, 5c; ounce, 20c; $\frac{1}{4}$ -lb., 60c; $\frac{1}{2}$ -lb., \$1.10; lb., \$2.00.

EARLY BLOOD TURNIP Is one of the most popular varieties, adapted for either summer or winter use. A handsome, clean, turnip-shaped blood Beet, nearly as early as Crosby's Egyptian in maturity. Skin and flesh are of a deep blood red, sweet and tender in quality and unsurpassed for solidity and keeping purposes. The roots grow regular of right marketable size. Tops are small. Packet, 5c; ounce, 20c; $\frac{1}{4}$ -lb., 60c; $\frac{1}{2}$ -lb., \$1.10; lb., \$2.00.

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Early Blood Turnip.

ELECTRIC A good early Beet, ideal for table use; has fine grained flesh, exceedingly tender and very sweet. The color is dark crimson with rings of lighter red; shape round and smooth; leaves small and compact. Packet, 5c; ounce, 20c; $\frac{1}{4}$ -lb., 60c; $\frac{1}{2}$ -lb., \$1.10; lb., \$2.00.

LONG SMOOTH BLOOD Will mature in sixty days and is a great dry weather Beet. Roots smooth, slender, growing half out of the ground, with few or no side roots; about 10 inches in length. Exterior color very dark purple, almost black; flesh red, tender and sweet. Keeps well through the winter. Is a desirable family Beet, as it remains edible a long time after maturing. Packet, 5c; ounce, 20c; $\frac{1}{4}$ -lb., 60c; $\frac{1}{2}$ -lb., \$1.10; lb., \$2.00.

HALF LONG BLOOD One of the best for winter use. Roots half as long as Long Smooth. Always smooth; rich dark red flesh; sweet, crisp, tender and never woody. Packet, 5c; ounce, 20c; $\frac{1}{4}$ -lb., 60c; $\frac{1}{2}$ -lb., \$1.10; lb., \$2.00.

GIANT LUCULLUS SWISS CHARD The largest and best variety. Seed sown early in spring will produce plants quickly from which the thick light-colored mid-ribs of the leaves may be cut down to the ground. New growth will quickly succeed it which in turn may be gathered. The plants grow to a height of 2 feet and the stalks are from 10 to 12 inches long below the leaf and $1\frac{1}{2}$ inches thick. These stalks are delicious when cooked as asparagus. The leaves are heavily crumpled or savoyed and are very crisp, tender. The leafy portion of the foliage is cooked and served as spinach. Packet, 5c; ounce, 20c; $\frac{1}{4}$ -lb., 60c; $\frac{1}{2}$ -lb., \$1.10; lb., \$2.00.

MANGEL-WURZEL BEETS

A winter feed for all livestock of high nutritive value as Saccharine matter contained in them often being equal to 6 or 7 per cent of the gross weight. Farmers and stock raisers of the United States do not appreciate so fully the

value of Mangels for feeding cattle, hogs, sheep, horses, etc., as do the farmers of Europe. As a succulent feed for milk cows especially, they rank second only to ensilage. The immense yield which may be secured from an acre makes the Mangel crop one of the most profitable on the farm. 15 to 20 tons of roots an acre is not an unusual yield. When fed in combination with grain they are worth almost as much as the grain based upon the experience that they so aid digestion and assimilation as to increase the feeding value of other feeds consumed, besides the nutrients of the roots itself. Mangels should constitute a large proportion of the ration for swine and poultry as it cannot be recommended too highly. Have your land deeply plowed, then well harrowed until smooth. Seed should be sown from September to early spring. Make rows $2\frac{1}{2}$ to 3 feet apart, planting seed at the rate of 5 to 6 pounds to the acre.

To get good, large and uniform Beets, the plants should be thinned when in the fourth leaf to 6 inches apart in the row, and having these $2\frac{1}{2}$ feet apart. Thorough and frequent cultivation is very essential when Beets are young. Discontinue this as the roots mature, which state is indicated by drying of the leaves.

MAMMOTH LONG RED MANGEL Roots very large, uniformly straight and well formed, skin is red, flesh white, tinged with rose, enormously productive. The largest of all the Mangels and the heaviest cropper. The roots grow from one-half to two-thirds above the surface, and are up to 2 feet in length by 6 inches in diameter. Packet, 5c; 1 ounce, 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ -lb., 30c; $\frac{1}{2}$ -lb., 45c; lb., 80c.

MANGEL, HALF SUGAR A variety combining the best qualities of Sugar Beets and Mangels. This Mangel is white, with a rose top; flesh white, firm and highly nutritious. It is one of the most profitable for stock feeding on account of wonderful cropping quality and for the superior amount of its sugar, outyielding any sugar beet. Roots grow half out of the ground. $\frac{1}{4}$ -lb., 30c; $\frac{1}{2}$ -lb., 60c; lb., \$1.00.

GOLDEN TANKARD Very large yellow fleshed variety. Tops comparatively small with yellow stems; neck very small. Roots large ovoid, usually larger growing towards the bottom in diameter than the top; light gray above ground, deep orange below. Flesh yellow, zoned with white. $\frac{1}{4}$ -lb., 35c; $\frac{1}{2}$ -lb., 60c; lb., \$1.00.



Mangel, Half Sugar Beet.

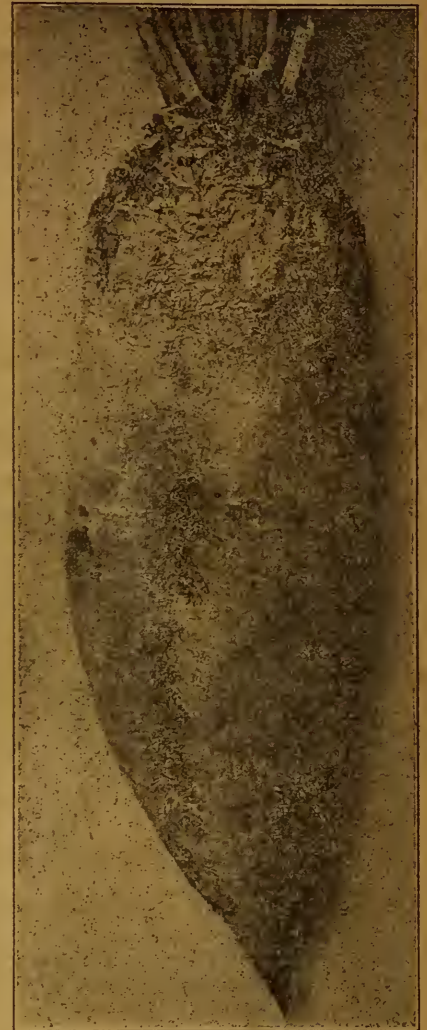


Golden Tankard.

SUGAR BEETS FOR STOCK FEEDING

It is not only true that any land that will grow a good crop of corn will produce a good crop of Sugar Beets but also can they be raised successfully on new land. No crop pays the farmer or stock raiser better as they make the cheapest food for all kinds of live stock; horses, mules, cattle, sheep, pigs, chickens, etc. Sugar beet seed is not a high priced article and the expense of seeding an acre is very small to the value of the crop. The feeding value of Sugar Beets is directly proportional to the dry matter content. This dry matter is equal to any grain—more eagerly eaten and more digestible, as it runs from 12 to 15 per cent of sugar in addition to other nutrients. Thus a low yield of 20 tons per acre would give over 2 tons of dry matter, equal to 65 bushels of corn. Even beet tops make an excellent food; this is also true of the pulp from sugar beet factories.

Their method of seeding and cultivation should be done in much the same manner as for Mangels except that they should be thinned from 6 to 8 inches in the row.



Mammoth Long Red.

KLEIN WANZLEBEN This variety has proved to be a very valuable sort. It has a rather long, slender root, very rich in sugar. Flesh white. It grows below the surface. This splendid Beet is one of the greatest milk-producing roots known. While the yield is perhaps not fully equal to the Mangel Beets, yet the feeding value is so far superior that every stock raiser should plant liberally of this variety. Contains the greatest amount of sugar of any. $\frac{1}{4}$ -lb., 35c; $\frac{1}{2}$ -lb., 65c; lb., \$1.00.

VILMORINS' WHITE FRENCH SUGAR Unquestionably one of the best strains for sugar making. It will do better on new land than any other kind. Tops of medium size, with smooth, bright green leaves. Roots of medium size, white with tinge of gray. Uniform in type; flesh white; elegant for stock feeding purposes. $\frac{1}{4}$ -lb., 35c; $\frac{1}{2}$ -lb., 65c; lb., \$1.00.

Brussels Sprouts

Ger., Rosen-Kohl; Fr., Choux de Bruxelles; Sp., Breton de Bruselas; Ital., Vavolo di Bruxelles.

IMPROVED HALF DWARF The plants, which are very hardy, grow two or three feet high, and produce from

the sides of the stalk numerous little sprouts, which resemble very small cabbages, one or two inches in diameter. The leaves should be broken down in the fall, to give the little heads more room to grow. They are very hardy, and giving compact, round sprouts of large size and good quality. Method of cultivation same as for cabbage.

Pkt., 5c; oz., 30c; $\frac{1}{4}$ -lb., 85c.

BROCCOLI

Ger., Spargel-Kohl; Fr. Choux Broccoli; Sp., Brocoli; Ital., Brocoli.

Although originating from a very distinct type, the modern improved sorts of Broccoli can scarcely be distinguished from cauliflower, the points of difference being that they are generally taller and the heads more divided. The culture is the same as that given for cauliflower, but will withstand greater extremes of temperature than the former. Same culture required as for cauliflower.

EARLY LARGE WHITE FRENCH The best variety. Heads white, very compact and hard, continuing firm for a long time. A hardy, vigorous, easily grown sort.

Pkt., 5c; oz., 35c; 2 oz., 50c.

CABBAGE

ALL PRICES QUOTED
ARE POSTPAID

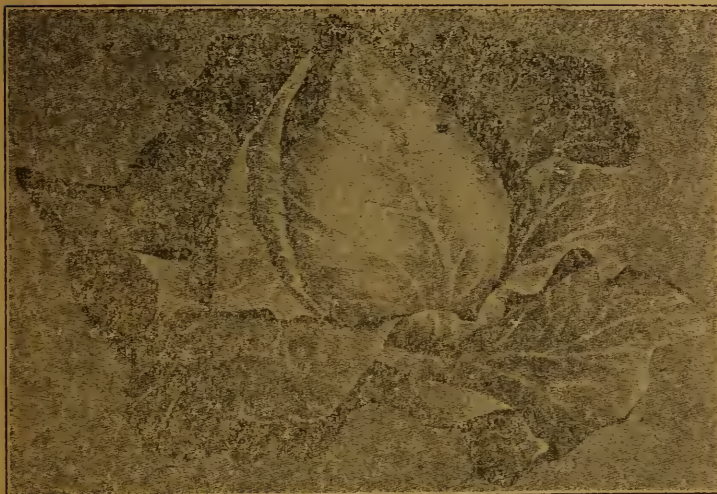
Ger., Kopfkohl; Fr., Chou Pomme; Sp., Repolio; Ital., Cavolo Cappuccio.

There is no greater importance at stake in the heart of a market gardener than with Cabbage as practically all depends on the success or failure of the crop with him. It should therefore be a fair warning to everybody to refrain from buying seeds, because they are cheap. The best is only the cheapest and the varieties listed below we have selected with exceptional care to give entire satisfaction if properly treated.

Cabbage is a gross feeder and responds well to heavy manuring and high culture. Select a rich heavy loam, with good drainage.

It is rather difficult to give definite cultural directions for cabbage. There are three good seasons for sowing the seed—in September for late winter and early spring cabbages—in March for summer and fall cabbages—in July for winter cabbages. The fall sowings for early spring cabbage shouldn't be done too early, or the plants are liable to bolt in the spring, instead of heading. Don't have the soil in the seed-bed as rich as the field to which cabbage is transplanted, or plants will be starved after transplanting. Root deeply to resist drought; when setting out, plant up to the first leaf-stems, supply plenty of moisture and manure. If plants become spindling in seed-bed they do not head well. To prevent heads splitting open in the field before they are ready to be harvested, the plants should be loosened a little at the root. Improper culture will stunt normal growth and cause heads to prematurely go to seed. Keep this crop well watered for when growth is checked the seed head matures and bursts forth as soon as moisture is again supplied. One ounce produces 2000 plants; 6 ounces to transplant for one acre. Set plants 15 to 18 inches one way and 24 to 30 inches the other. Ready for market from 75 to 150 days according to type.

FIRST EARLY SORT



Early Jersey Wakefield.

EARLY JERSEY (75 days) The earliest and hardest **WAKEFIELD** heading of first early Cabbages. Most gardeners depend upon it for the bulk of their extra early crop. Its exceeding hardiness, not only to resist cold but other unfavorable conditions, insures the greatest likelihood of profitable and satisfactory results. Our stock is grown and selected with the greatest care. A reliable header and most excellent in all good qualities. The strain we offer is unexcelled. Heading for market 70 to 80 days from sowing. Head conical, very compact, solid and excellent quality. The thick, stout leaves and compact habit of the variety make it the best sort for very early setting. Pkt., 10c; ½-oz., 20c; oz., 35c; ¼-lb., \$1.15; lb., \$4.00.

COPENHAGEN MARKET (80 days) This splendid new summer variety is as early as Charleston Wakefield, but its habit of growth is round rather than pointed as is



Copenhagen Market Cabbage.

the latter variety. Very desirable on account of maturing the heads all at the same time. They average about 5 pounds each in weight; are very solid, with small core, and of fine quality. The plant is of vigorous habit, but compact, with short stem and a few outer leaves. The leaves are light green, rather small, nearly round, comparatively thick and smooth, and always tightly folded. Its earliness, compact growth, uniformity and size of heads, firmness and excellent quality combine to make this Cabbage the most valuable one for the market gardening trade. Pkt., 10c; ½-oz., 25c; oz., 40c; ¼-lb., \$1.20; lb., \$4.25.

CHARLESTON (or large) (85 days) Of the same appearance, habit and general character as the Jersey Wakefield, excepting the heads are larger. Large, solid, half pointed heads of good quality. Leaves rather large, smooth and thick; exceedingly hardy; producing fully twice as much per acre as Early Jersey Wakefield. Pkt., 10c; ½-oz., 20c; oz., 35c; ¼-lb., \$1.10; lb., \$4.25.

SECOND SORTS

EARLY DWARF (90 days) Continued experience confirms our belief that this is a most valuable second-early sort. The plant is short stemmed and upright, having few and short leaves. A great favorite



Glory of Enkhuizen.

owing to its uniform size, good heading and heat resisting. Head large, nearly round or slightly flattened, very solid. The color is more vivid green than the Wakefield. Very handsome, and of fine quality, and as one of the best keepers, it is particularly desirable for distant markets or for late spring use. Exceedingly hardy in resisting cold and

CABBAGE—Continued.

dry weather. Pkt., 10c; ½-oz., 20c; oz., 35c; ¼-lb., \$1.10; lb., \$4.00.

EARLY SUMMER (90 days) An early, large-heading Cabbage; plants strong growing, with large spreading outer leaves. Heads flat, and keep longer without bursting than most of the early sorts. Of excellent quality; the plant has a peculiar bluish tinge. Valuable for both family and market. Pkt., 5c; ½-oz., 20c; oz., 30c; ¼-lb., \$1.00; lb., \$3.25.

GLORY OF ENKHUIZEN A variety of recent introduction from Holland, it has met with exceptional popularity on account of its sure headedness. A valuable sort for its earliness, large size and fine keeping qualities. The heads are of nice size for market, weighing about 7 to 9 pounds each, globe-shaped, and are handsome pale green in color. The leaves are fine ribbed, tender and of excellent quality. The outer leaves set close, permitting planting of more heads to the acre, thus increasing the yield. This is not only valuable as an early variety, but as it grows large it may be profitably raised for main crop for fall and winter use. Pkt., 5c; ½-oz., 20c; oz., 30c; ¼-lb., \$1.00; lb., \$3.25.

SUCCESSION (100 days) We consider this variety one of the most valuable second early or main crop sorts in cultivation. Its main features are solidness, hardness, earliness, size, and keeping qualities. The plants are vigorous and strong, growing with a short stem, and have numerous, rather short outer leaves. The heads are large, deep, and being free from coarse veining of the leaves, and possessing the fine qualities of the early varieties, it will hold its place in public esteem. Pkt., 10c; ½-oz., 20c; oz., 30c; ¼-lb., \$1.00; lb., \$3.25.

VOLGA (95 days) This new Russian introduction has proven among the multiplicity of varieties of Cabbage to be with unfailing popularity a splendid drouth resister and an elegant sort for the Southern planter, not only as a spring Cabbage but also as a winter keeper as well. The quickest growing, large, late variety; 2 to 3 weeks earlier than other large kinds. Having few outer leaves; short stems, uniform in growth, heads hard and solid, and round as a ball. Color light grayish green; quality fine; stands a long time before bursting. Pkt., 10c; ½-oz., 20c; oz., 30c; ¼-lb., \$1.00; lb., \$3.25.



Hollander or Danish Ball Head.

EARLY WINNINGSTADT (85 days) A most popular variety and sure cropper. The solid heads are of good size, sharply pointed, rather broad at the base with twisted top. Owing to the texture of its dark green leaves it does not suffer from insects and diseases as some sorts do. Medium early, rather short and thick leaved and of fine quality. A good cold and wet weather resister and long keeper. Pkt., 10c; ½-oz., 20c; oz., 30c; ¼-lb., \$1.00; lb., \$3.25.

ALL SEASONS (Vandergaw) (95 days) One of the largest and most desirable of the second early sorts. Plants very vigorous and sure heading, with few outer leaves. The heads are dark bluish green in color, extremely hard and solid, round and flattened on top and ready to market nearly as early as Early Summer, while considerably larger in size. Of the best quality. Remarkable for its ability to stand the hot sun and dry weather. One of the most desirable for Kraut. Pkt., 10c; ½-oz., 20c; oz., 30c; ¼-lb., \$1.00; lb., \$3.25.



Premium Late Flat Dutch.

ALL HEAD EARLY (90 days) Our strain of All Head Early is of special value because of close adherence to the type in habit of growth and the shape and quality of the head. This famous Cabbage is considerably larger than any other early summer cabbage that is equally as early. The deep, flat heads are remarkably solid, and the most uniform in color, form and size of any variety. Has very few outer leaves; it is equally as good for summer as for winter planting. Plants more compact, leaves smoother and thicker and heads larger and a little more round than the Early Summer. We consider this one of the best second-early sorts on our lists for both the market and home use. Pkt., 10c; ½-oz., 20c; oz., 35c; ¼-lb., \$1.10; lb., \$3.75.

EARLY DRUMHEAD A solid flat head variety, maturing a few days after the Wakefield and is one of the most valuable varieties. It is ready for marketing two or three weeks earlier than the Late Drumhead. Pkt., 10c; ½-oz., 20c; oz., 30c; ¼-lb., 85c; lb., \$3.00.

HOLLANDER, OR DANISH BALL HEAD (120 days) This Cabbage has gained in popularity with our truck growers and market gardeners, and again for the coming season we are going to have the same stock that has given such satisfaction. A winter Cabbage of great celebrity because every head is alike, being round in shape, more dense than any other Cabbage, pure white within, and of admirable keeping quality. For main crop and late planting, being one of the best keepers of all winter Cabbages and very desirable for distant markets or for late spring use. The heads are of good marketable size, not so large as Flat Dutch, but very hard, round, fine grained and exceedingly hardy in resisting cold and dry weather. Leaves rather large, thick, bluish green. Stands shipment better than any other late variety. Pkt., 10c; ½-oz., 25c; oz., 40c; ¼-lb., \$1.20; lb., \$4.25.

AUTUMN KING (115 days) An extremely large and **OR WORLD BEATER** solid heading variety. The plant is of extra strong growth, with dark, bluish green leaves growing closely about the large flattened heads. Stems short; few outside leaves; a remarkably fine sort. Withstands the sudden changes of our freakish climate with more equanimity than any variety now on the market. From this valuable peculiarity it is the favorite sort with

CABBAGE—Continued.

our local gardeners. Add to this the fact that the heads are large and firm, and, under favorable conditions, of most rapid growth. Pkt., 10c; ½-oz., 20c; oz., 30c; ¼-lb., \$1.00; lb., \$3.25.

MAMMOTH ROCK RED (110 days) The largest and surest heading red Cabbage. The plant is large, with numerous spreading leaves. The head is round, very solid and of very attractive deep red color. Pkt., 10c; ½-oz., 25c; oz., 45c; ¼-lb., \$1.25; lb., \$4.50.



Charleston Wakefield.

PREMIUM LATE FLAT DUTCH (125 days) One of the oldest varieties in existence producing hardy plants, sure heading but slow growing and short stemmed. The heads are uniformly large with a broad and flat surface, very deep, solid and of excellent quality. Leaves are

bluish green, heads white. Considered a standard late Cabbage for both home and market. Good keeper. Pkt., 10c; ½-oz., 20c; oz., 30c; ¼-lb., \$1.00; lb., \$3.25.

SUREHEAD (110 days) A compact growing short-stemmed Cabbage. This Cabbage produces large, round, flattened heads of the Flat Dutch type and is remarkable for its certainty to head. Same are uniform, extremely hard, fine in texture. It is very sweet flavored, has but few outer leaves. An excellent sort so largely grown for winter use. Head is large, very solid and uniform in shape. We assure our customers that our stock is the best obtainable. This variety is of very fine flavor, a fine keeper and good for shipping. Heads weighing about 10 pounds each. Pkt., 10c; ½-oz., 20c; oz., 30c; ¼-lb., \$1.00; lb., \$3.25.

LARGE LATE DRUMHEAD (125 days) A large, late variety of great merit, similar to the Late Flat Dutch. We recommend this sort for markets that require a very large, deep head. The plant is large, with few outer leaves. A sure-heading variety which will give good sized heads which are very compact and of excellent quality. Pkt., 10c; ½-oz., 20c; oz., 30c; ¼-lb., \$1.00; lb., \$3.25.

DRUMHEAD SAVOY (90 days) The best variety of Savoy or crumpled leaf Cabbage. The plant is vigorous, with short stem, has densely crumpled leaves, and when touched by frost is sweet, delicate and delicious. The head is large and very solid. Pkt., 10c; ½-oz., 25c; oz., 45c; ¼-lb., \$1.25; lb., \$4.50.

ST. LOUIS LATE MARKET Finest and best late Cabbage; stands longer in the field without bursting; excellent keeper and shipper. For a large, heavy, hard, smooth-leaved, late ripening Cabbage no strain is superior and few equal to this. The head is thick, broad, solid and slightly rounded on the top. The leaves extend well over the center line of the head and fold down tightly, forming a compact head. A standard sort of wide celebrity, because of its size and solidity. Pkt., 10c; ½-oz., 20c; oz., 30c; ¼-lb., \$1.00; lb., \$3.25.

CARROTS

FOR TABLE USE.

PRICES QUOTED
ARE POSTPAID

Ger., Mohrrueben; Fr., Carotte; Sp., Zonahoria; Ital., Carota.

The carrot is one of the most wholesome and nutritious of our garden roots, deserving to be more extensively used for culinary purposes, and we urge our customers to give some of the early table varieties as well as feeding sorts a trial. For horses, and especially as winter feed for milch cows, the Carrot can not be surpassed, and it should be more largely grown by farmers for this purpose.

CULTURE: Carrots do best in warm, deep, rather light and fairly fertile soil, as in all hard or shallow ground the roots fork or spread in a lateral direction impairing size and quality. Keep free from weeds and cultivate occasionally. Carrots may be planted during early fall months, but can be raised in the spring as well in drills a foot apart and thin to 2 inches. For field culture sow in drills 16 to 20 inches apart and the plants thinned to 2, 3 or 4 inches. Cover from ½ to 1 inch deep, pressing the soil firmly over the seed. One ounce will sow 100 feet of drill; 2½ lbs. to the acre. The carrot has no insect enemy.

DANVER'S HALF LONG (75 days) A desirable half-long, cylindrical, stump-rooted Carrot of deep orange color. Second early in maturity it produces smooth roots about 6 inches long; the flesh is very close in texture, with very little core. Preferred on account of its great productiveness and adaptability to all classes of soil. Pkt., 5c; oz., 20c; ¼-lb., 60c; lb., \$1.80.

OX HEART (65 days) The best of the short varieties, in color, flavor and shape. Tops comparatively small. Roots about 4½ inches long, very thick; ending abruptly

in a small tap root. Flesh bright orange, fine grained and sweet. Pkt., 5c; oz., 20c; ¼-lb., 60c; lb., \$1.80.

NANTES (65 days) The roots of this popular half long variety are a beautiful, bright, scarlet color, perfectly cylindrical in form. It is very early and has small tops, usually 5 inches long. Well adapted for bunching, excellent for market. Pkt., 5c; oz., 20c; ¼-lb., 60c; lb., \$2.00.

LONG ORANGE (80 days) The roots of the strain we are offering are very deep orange, long and comparatively thick, often 12 inches in length and 3 inches in diameter at the crown, tapering regularly to a point; tops are large.

FOR QUANTITIES OF SEEDS, ETC., REQUIRED PER ACRE, SEE INSIDE BACK COVER.

CARROTS—Continued.

Suitable for table use as well as stock feeding, combining great productiveness with uniform shape. When of size suitable for the table the roots are tender and of good quality. Pkt., 5c; oz., 20c; $\frac{1}{4}$ -lb., 60c; lb., \$1.80.

CHANTENAY OR MODEL half long "stump" or blunt-rooted type. It is medium early, tops medium sized, with small necks; deep orange-red in color, and about $5\frac{1}{2}$ to 6 inches in length. The flesh, almost free from core, is of the finest table quality; fine grained, tender, juicy and delicately flavored. Pkt., 5c; oz., 20c; $\frac{1}{4}$ -lb., 60c; lb., \$2.00.

CARROTS

FOR STOCK FEEDING.

Too much can not be said in praise of the Carrot as a wholesome addition to the winter feed for stock. The splendid roots make a desirable change of feed for your cattle when given in connection with grain and dry fodder, therefore they should be more largely grown by farmers for this purpose.

CULTURE: Employ same methods as for Table Carrots.

LARGE WHITE BELGIAN (75 days) Grows one-third out of the ground. Roots pure white, green above ground, with small top. Flesh rather coarse. The roots on light, rich ground grow to a large size and are extensively grown for stock feeding. Pkt., 5c; oz., 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ -lb., 30c; lb., \$1.00.

NEW MASTODON (85 days) This is the heaviest cropping Carrot grown. The flesh is white, crisp and solid, very sweet in flavor, and eagerly eaten by stock. It differs from White Belgian in shape, the roots being shorter and heavier at the shoulder. An important feature

FINE FOR



HOME USE

Chantenay.

is that they are easily gathered and do not break in pulling or storing. The roots frequently measure 12 to 18 inches in circumference and 18 to 20 tons is not an extravagant statement as to yield. We do not hesitate in recommending this variety. Pkt., 5c; oz., 15c; $\frac{1}{4}$ -lb., 40c; lb., \$1.25.

CHERVIL

Ger., Gartenkerbel; Fr., Cerfeuil; Ital., Serfoglio.

CULTURE: Sow in early spring in rich, well-prepared soil, and when plants are well established transplant to about one foot apart.

CURLED By many this is preferred to Parsley for garnishing, and its aromatic leaves are much used for seasoning and in salads. Greatly superior to the old plain variety, being earlier, handsomer and having fully as fine perfume and flavor. Pkt., 5c; oz., 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ -lb., 25c.

CHICORY

Ger., Cichorienwurz; Fr., Chicoree; Ital., Cicoria Selvatico.

LARGE-ROOTED The roots, dried, sliced thin, roasted and ground used as a substitute for coffee. Leaves make excellent salad in early spring. Pkt., 5c; oz., 15c; $\frac{1}{4}$ -lb., 40c.

Any land that will grow a good crop of Corn, will produce a good crop of stock Carrots. There is no better food in Winter for your Stock than Carrots cut small, then sprinkled with salt and fed with meal. The yield is enormous—25 tons per acre is not unusual.

MARKET GARDENERS'



FAVORITE

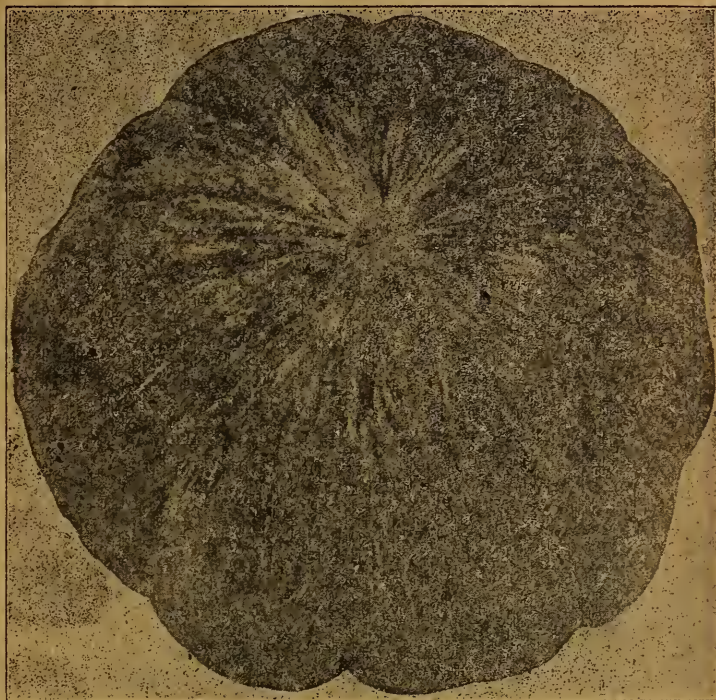
Danver's Half Long.

YELLOW BELGIAN (75 days) A good field variety, similar to White Belgian in shape and size, but of orange color. Pkt., 5c; oz., 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ -lb., 30c; lb., \$1.00.

CASABAS

IMPROVED HYBRID Casabas are primarily for **CASABA** winter use. They require a long season to mature. The skin of the fruit is usually furrowed and possesses little or none of the muskmelon odor. Originating in Southern Asia they were brought to this country and are produced specially for sweetness and quality; they are very delicious. The Improved Hybrid Casaba is of the Hackensack type, with a rough skin and has a very thick, rich sweet meat with a small seed cavity. When ripe they are picked and will keep from two to three months in a cool, dry place, furnishing an excellent melon through the winter months. They are best suited for growth in dry soil. Cultivated the same as muskmelons, but do not water too freely after first setting of fruit is fully grown. They are partial to an abundant amount of fertilizer. Fruit is ready to cut when rind becomes slightly softened and moist. Pkt., 10c; oz., 25c; ¼-lb., 75c. Postpaid.

WINTER PINEAPPLE A large, late melon of **CASABA** unique appearance, corrugated skin, green flesh of pronounced pineapple flavor. Melon does not ripen on the vines. Flavor is greatly improved by being stored in a cool place. Very profitable for local markets; will not stand shipping well. Pkt., 10c; oz., 25c; ¼-lb., 75c. Postpaid.



R. & S. Co.'s Improved Hybrid Casaba.

CELERY

PRICES QUOTED
ARE POSTPAID

Ger., Sellerie; Fr., Celeri; Sp., Apio; Ital., Sedano.

CULTURE: Celery seed is slow to germinate and ample time must be given. Sow thinly, cover lightly and keep constantly moist. When the plants are from 4 to 6 inches high cut off the tops and transplant them 6 inches apart into trenches 4 inches deep and 9 wide and trenches 3 feet apart. As the plant grows fill the earth toward the plant to secure proper bleaching. Never allow dirt to rest on the heart of the plant. Sow in December, January and February in hotbeds for early transplanting, and in August and September for a later crop. Sow thinly and shade during the hot months.

An ounce will produce about 3000 plants, and one-half pound will plant an acre. Ready for market in 110 to 150 days.

GOLDEN SELF-BLANCHING This variety is now the leading sort in all markets as an early Celery. The stalks are much broader and heavier than those of the White Plume, and greatly superior in quality. It is ready for use as early, producing dwarfier and much larger bunches, blanching to a deep golden yellow. The handsome color, crispness, tenderness, freedom from stringiness and nutty flavor of this variety make it only necessary to be tried in order to establish it as the standard of excellence as an early sort. Pkt., 15c; ½-oz., 55c; oz., \$1.00; ¼-lb., \$3.00.

GIANT PASCAL (140 days) One of the best for fall and winter use. It is a selection from the Golden Self-Blanching, and adds to the general good quality of its parent superior keeping qualities. The stalks are very large, solid, crisp and of a rich, nutty flavor. It blanches very easily and quickly. The heart is golden yellow and very attractive. Pkt., 5c; ½-oz., 10c; oz., 20c; ¼-lb., 60c.

WHITE PLUME (120 days) A handsome, very early variety much in demand as a market sort. Leaves light bright green with tips almost white, of a very good flavor, crisp and tender. Pkt., 5c; ½-oz., 15c; oz., 25c; ¼-lb., 85c; lb., \$2.80.

GERMAN CELERIAC, OR TURNIP-ROOTED CELERY (120 days) Sow the seed at the same season and give the same treatment



Golden Self-Blanching.

as common celery. Transplant the young plants to moist rich soil, in rows 2 feet apart and 6 inches apart in the row. This variety produces roots, globular in shape, which are comparatively smooth. Celeriac is used in salads or boiled, the same as carrots or parsnip. After the roots have attained a diameter of two inches or over, they are fit for use. To keep through winter, pack in damp earth or sand and put in the cellar, or leave out of doors, covering with earth and straw, like beets and carrots. Price: Pkt., 5c; oz., 15c; ¼-lb., 40c.

FOR QUANTITIES OF SEEDS, ETC., REQUIRED PER ACRE, SEE INSIDE BACK COVER.

COLLARDS

Ger., Blaetter-Kohl; Fr., Chou.

Nearly related to and should be treated like Cabbage; extensively grown throughout the South for "Greens." Our stock is Georgia grown.

GEORGIA SOUTHERN, (75 days) This is the white **OR CREOLE**, or green stemmed variety, growing two or three feet high and forming a large, loose, open head or



Collards.

cluster of leaves, with a rather long stem. Freezing does not injure, but rather improves their quality.

Pkt., 5c; oz., 20c; ¼-lb., 50c; 1 lb., \$1.75.

GEORGIA BLUE STEM (75 days) Favorite and standard for South Texas. Per pkt., 5c; per oz., 20c; per ¼-lb., 50c; per lb., \$1.75.

Corn Salad or Fetticus

Ger., Feldsalat; Fr., Mache; Ital., Valeriana.

Sown either in fall or spring, it will produce an abundance of leaves which may be used as a salad; can also be used and cooked like spinach throughout the winter and spring. One ounce will cover 20 square feet.

LARGE SEEDED Pkt., 5c; oz., 15c; ¼-lb., 40c.

Chives or Schnittlauch

Chives are very hardy and perennial members of the onion family. They are exclusively grown for their small leaves, which are produced very early in the spring, for giving a mild Onion flavor to various dishes. The tops may be shorn off close to the ground in close intervals. Chives can be raised very easily from seed. Rightly managed the culture of same can be made very profitable. Roots, per bunch., 25c by mail, postpaid.

CAULIFLOWER

Ger., Blumenkohl; Fr., Chow-fleur; Sp., Califlor; Ital., Cavo-flore.



Selected Snowball Cauliflower.

PRICES QUOTED
ARE POSTPAID

An ounce of seed will make about 2000 plants; four ounces will plant an acre. Ready for table in 100 days or less.

CULTURE: Same as for Cabbage. For spring crop, sow seed in January in hot bed, and transplant to cold frame when large enough to handle. As soon as danger of frost is past, set out in the open rows 2½ feet apart and 1½ feet in the row. Plenty of good manure should be well incorporated with the soil, and plenty of cultivating and hoeing should follow this up. For a fall crop, seeds should be sown in July or August to be ready for market before frost. The size and quality of the heads will be greatly improved if water is supplied during long dry spells frequently. After the heads begin to form, the leaves are to be drawn over and tied together to protect it from the sun and to keep it white.

SELECTED (90 days) Our **SNOWBALL** Select Early **CAULIFLOWER** Snowball is unquestionably the earliest and surest heading Cauliflower known. The plants are short and stocky, bearing very erect pointed leaves and producing round heads, pure white, extremely early and perfectly solid. Edible heads 90 to 100 days from planting. Autumn

CAULIFLOWER—Continued.

crops are earlier than spring crops. A variety of widest celebrity, by reason of its reliable qualities of productiveness, color, flavor and keeping in condition. Leaves long and narrow. Pkt., 20c; $\frac{1}{4}$ -oz., 60c; $\frac{1}{2}$ -oz., \$1.15; 1 oz., \$2.00.

AUTUMN GIANT (115 days) Late, strong habit, large, compact heads and large leaves for protection. Price per pkt., 10c; $\frac{1}{2}$ -oz., 25c; oz., 40c.

ALGIERS (110 days) A late sure-flowering sort of excellent quality. Plants large, of upright growth, the leaves protecting the heads so that they will endure uninjured a frost that would ruin most other sorts. Price per pkt., 20c; $\frac{1}{2}$ -oz., \$1.25; oz., \$2.00.

EARLIEST DWARF (95 days) An early variety, with **ERFURT** large heads, produced on short, compact stalks. Outside leaves are short; almost as early as Snowball. Heads of medium to large size, curd white, exceptionally deep and of finest quality. Per pkt., 15c; $\frac{1}{4}$ -oz., 60c; $\frac{1}{2}$ -oz., \$1.00; oz., \$1.75.

DRY WEATHER (Copenhagen) (100 days) This is the one to try if you have had trouble growing cauliflower. Medium early, very large and sure to head. Seems to be able to stand all kinds of grief. Will come nearer carrying through the hot weather than any other kind we have ever seen. Pkt., 20c; $\frac{1}{4}$ -oz., 60c; $\frac{1}{2}$ -oz., \$1.15; oz., \$2.00.

CHINESE CABBAGE OR PE-TSAI

This new vegetable resembles, when well grown, Cos Lettuce rather than Cabbage. Under good conditions making a large head about 15 to 18 inches high by 6-8 inches in diameter. It bleaches a beautiful greenish white. Heads are firm and solid but the texture of the leaf-stalk is as tender as celery or lettuce. The leaves when young are crimped. It has a fine delicate flavor unlike Cabbage but more like Endive or Chickory; when cooked like Cabbage it tastes more like Cauliflower but it is better served raw,



Dry Weather.

like lettuce, with French dressing, or it makes a lovely cold-slaw. The young plants should be transplanted in rows $2\frac{1}{2}$ to 3 feet apart and 18 to 20 inches in the row. Prefers moist soil. Pkt., 5c; oz., 35c; $\frac{1}{4}$ -lb., \$1.00.

COTTON

KING'S IMPROVED Owing to the extreme earliness **EXTRA EARLY** of production this variety has been called "The Weevil Beater." The staple is of fair quality

but rather short. The per cent of lint is high, running from 38% to 40%. The seed is small, fuzzy, mostly greenish white. The bolls are small and the plants are very strong and large producers, and it is a good early marketable Cotton.

Express or freight, not prepaid, peck 85c; bushel, \$3.00.

MEBANE'S IMPROVED This variety is in greater demand in boll weevil sections than any other sort, because it is unquestionably the earliest of the large boll types. This cotton has a strong, thrifty, deep rooted stalk that resists drouth well; is very vigorous in growth, producing stalks of medium height, short jointed, much foliage. It produces large, well developed five lock bolls at top of stalk as well as near the ground and close to stalk. Fifty of the largest bolls make a pound of cotton. The percentage of lint is very high, running from 38 to 40%. The seed are numerous, medium sized, fuzzy, brownish white. The bolls open out wide, but the lint is finely set, making it practically storm proof. 1300 to 1500 pounds seed cotton make 500 to 600 lb. bales. The high percentage of lint makes it a more profitable crop in comparison to other sorts, as the planter makes his money on the lint and not on the seed. Peck, 80c; bushel, \$2.75.

ROWDEN'S IMPROVED It has the largest sale of **BIG BOLL PROLIFIC** any Cotton ever sold in Texas, and all who plant it say it is the best Big Boll Cotton they have ever grown. It is far superior to the famous Storm-Proof in hanging in the boll. It also over one-thirds itself, 1400 pounds Seed Cotton making 500 pounds lint; staple equal to any grown in Texas, and will show a lint yield of 33 1-3 to 38 per cent, and the ordinary picker can easily pick from 300 pounds to 500 pounds per day. We recommend this Cotton to our customers. Each boll of Cotton is a handful in itself. Selected seed. Express or freight, not prepaid, peck, 80c; bushel, \$2.75.



Mebane's Improved.

DIVERSIFY YOUR CROPS THIS SEASON.

CRESS

Ger., Kresse; Fr., Cresson; Sp., Mastruco; Ital., Agretto.

CULTURE: The seed should be sown in drills about 16 inches apart, on very rich ground and the plants well cultivated. It may be planted very early but repeated sowings are necessary to secure a succession.

CURLED, OR PEPPER GRASS This small salad is much used with lettuce; also for garnishing, to the flavor of which its warm, pungent taste makes a most agreeable

addition. Per pkt., 5c; oz., 10c; 2 oz., 15c; ¼-lb., 20c; 1 lb., 50c, postpaid.

TRUE WATER Well known perennial aquatic plant. Is easily grown along margins of ponds and streams, where it increases both by spreading of roots and seeding. Has a pleasant pungent flavor. Growing water cress should prove a profitable enterprise under favorable conditions. Pkt., 5c; oz., 30c.

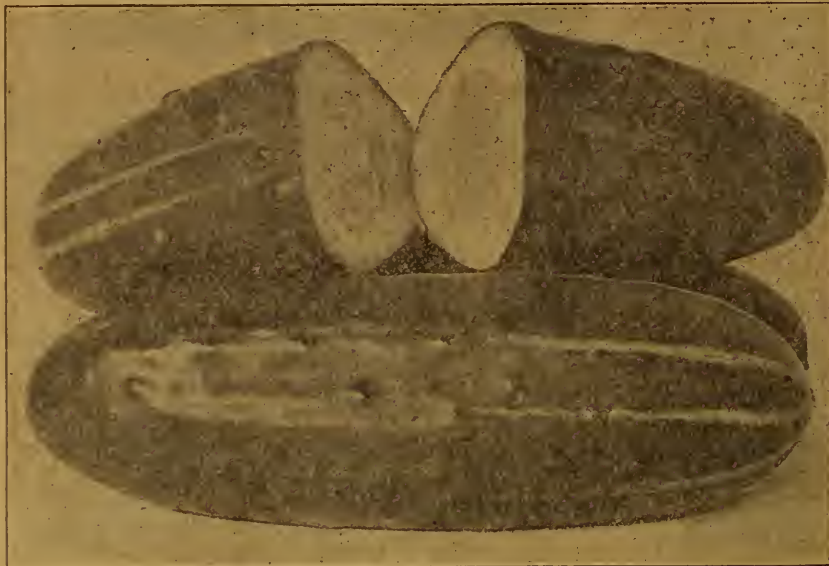
SELECT CUCUMBER SEED

PRICES QUOTED
ARE POSTPAID

Ger., Gurken; Fr., Concombre; Sp., Pepino; Ital., Cetriolo.

An ounce will plant 100 hills; 2½ pounds will plant an acre.

CULTURE: The planting of Cucumbers should be attended with reasonable caution as to condition of the soil. They do not germinate well in cold, damp soil; nothing is gained by trying to start them before settled warm weather has arrived. Plant seed an inch deep in hills 4 to 6 feet apart each way, dropping 10 to 15 seeds to a hill; after plants begin to crowd, thin to 5 plants to the hill. Drop in each hill a shovelful of well-rotted manure, which is to be mixed with the soil. Give frequent but shallow cultivation as long as practicable. Gather cucumbers by cutting, not tearing, and do not allow fruit to ripen on vine, as they will stop any new fruit setting. Where earliness is important, start plants in dirt bands, or berry boxes without bottoms. They are kept in frames and transplanted undisturbed when danger of frost is past. Use Slug Shot for biting insects; Black Leaf 40 for sucking insects, and Bordeaux Mixture to prevent blight.



Klondike.



Improved Long Green.

DAVIS PERFECT (50 days) A first-class variety for forcing under glass; also for outdoor culture. In color, a dark glossy green, shape slim and symmetrical, with an average length of ten to twelve inches. They hold their color until nearly ripe, when they turn white. It is as early as the earliest strain of White Spine; heavy yielder. With very few seeds, the solid white flesh is of superb quality for slicing. Pkt., 5c; oz., 10c; ¼-lb., 35c; lb., \$1.00.

KLONDIKE (60 days) The Klondike is somewhat later in maturity than the White Spine and is selected to a darker green color. This dark green skin and the fact that it holds this extremely dark color for a long period are its chief characteristics, making it a decided favorite with Southern growers for long-distance shipment. The fruits are blunt at the stem end and taper slightly at the bloom end, averaging about 8 inches long and the white stripe is very insignificant. The vines are extremely hardy and rich green in color. This variety is also very prolific and for market purposes cannot be surpassed. Pkt., 5c; oz., 10c; ¼-lb., 35c; lb., \$1.00.

EARLY FORTUNE (55 days) Is one of the finest and earliest rich dark green, white spine variety. Elegant for table, market and shipping purposes. A great producer

of superb quality, flavor delicate, entirely free from bitterness, being fine grained, the flesh compact; it is exceedingly crisp and brittle, making it an ideal sort for slicing. Unsurpassed as a shipping Cucumber as it holds up in color and quality. Very uniform and prolific. The flesh is thick, seed cavity relatively small. Slightly longer than the Arlington and more cylindrical. Pkt., 5c; oz., 10c; ¼-lb., 35c; lb., \$1.00.

EXTRA LONG OR EVERGREEN Beautiful in shape **WHITE SPINE** and color and of the finest quality. The fruit is long, cylindrical, dark green, with very white, crisp and tender flesh. The vine is vigorous and productive. The mature fruits are about 8 to 10 inches long. Pkt., 5c; oz., 10c; ¼-lb., 30c; lb., 90c.

IMPROVED LONG GREEN (65 days) Vines very vigorous and productive, forming fruit fit for the table nearly as early as the shorter sorts; fruit about 12 inches long, firm and crisp. Excellent for pickles; also the mature fruits are sometimes used for making sweet pickles. We offer a carefully selected strain, uniformly long and dark green in color, and with large warts and spines well distributed over the surface instead of being clustered at one end as in inferior stock. Pkt., 5c; oz., 10c; ¼-lb., 35c; lb., \$1.00.

DIVERSIFY YOUR CROPS THIS SEASON.

CUCUMBERS—Continued.

EXTRA EARLY LONG GREEN Has all the good traits of the Improved Long Green, with the additional one of being extra early in attaining market size. Pkt., 5c; oz., 10c; ¼-lb., 30c; lb., 90c.

EARLY CLUSTER (50 days) A very productive variety, bearing its fruits in clusters of two and three. Vines are hardy and very vigorous. Fruits short, thick, bright green, shading lighter at blossom end; crisp and tender. Used for pickling as well as slicing. Pkt., 5c; oz., 10c; ¼-lb., 25c; lb., 85c.

JAPANESE CLIMBING CUCUMBER The vines are extra strong and foliage more vigorous than other kinds. Being of a climbing habit, it can be grown on trellises, etc. Fruit is from 10 to 12 inches long, dark green and smooth. Flesh pure white, crisp, tender, thick and of delicate flavor. Pkt., 5c; oz., 15c; ¼-lb., 40c; lb., \$1.25.

PERFECT JERSEY PICKLE (65 days) The small Cucumbers of this splendid variety are short, cylindrical and blunt-ended, making, when packed in bottles, very handsome, showy pickles of the very best quality. For this purpose we recommend the variety more highly than any other sort. Pkt., 5c; oz., 10c; ¼-lb., 35c; lb., \$1.00.

WEST INDIA GHERKIN A very small, oval-shaped prickly variety, quite distinct from all others and grown exclusively for pickles. It is the smallest of all the varieties and should be pickled when young. Seed germinates slowly. Pkt., 5c; oz., 15c; ¼-lb., 45c; lb., \$1.35.

ARLINGTON WHITE SPINE (55 days) The fruits average about 7 inches in length and are blunt at both ends, being especially well rounded at the stem end. The skin is a dark green, showing some white stripes. The flesh is very tender, crisp and white, making an excellent slicing variety. Very uniform in size, shape and color, of vigorous growth and very productive. Pkt., 5c; oz., 10c; ¼-lb., 30c; lb., 90c.



Lemon Cucumber.

LEMON CUCUMBERS Its fruits are similar in size, shape and color to a large lemon. The Lemon Cucumber is nearly round, with yellow and green markings, and is perfectly smooth. The fruits are from 2½ to 3 inches in diameter and very attractive in appearance. It is a great favorite as a table delicacy. Of all the many cucumbers raised none have a finer flavor; it has a thin skin, is crisp, tender and sweet. Can be used sliced, whole or as pickles. Pkt., 5c; oz., 25c; ¼-lb., 75c.

LONG GREEN TURKEY A long variety, attaining a length of from 15 to 18 inches when grown. Very fine and productive. Pkt., 5c; oz., 10c; ¼-lb., 35c; lb., \$1.00.

SELECTED SEED CORN

Seed Corn Adapted to Southern Conditions Is the Very Best You Can Plant As It Insures Your Corn Success

Knowing that the selection of Seed Corn is the farmer's most important question, and, also knowing how important it is to supply only the best in this line, it is very gratifying to know that our seed stocks of Corn are the best procurable—Corn that is THOROUGHbred, BEST QUALITY, MOST THOROUGHLY MATURED, OF THE STRONGEST VITALITY and SUPERIOR VARIETIES. Now, in selecting Corn suitable for the South it is important to know that the Corn plant is peculiar in the respect, that in almost every case BETTER RESULTS are secured by using corn grown in the same section of the country where the crop is to be secured. It stands to reason that northern grown corn never does its best the first year it is planted in the South; it would require several seasons to develop again the same characteristics it had in the North, as it will have to adapt itself to the changed conditions of soil and climate. These being the facts the man who plants Corn in Texas is on the safe side to secure Corn raised in either Texas or Oklahoma.

The reason for the low average yields per acre in Corn in most of the southern states is largely found in the fact that usually such poor, unproductive varieties are used, that happened to be handy, to save a few cents in seed cost.

WHY NOT PLANT "properly-grown and selected Seed Corn—it often grows Fifteen Bushels more per Acre than unselected Corn." The cost is nominal. Only a bushel more per acre will more than pay all cost for the best seed.

Warm Land for Corn Fall plowed ground will average ten degrees warmer through the spring than that plowed in the spring. Corn planted on land that has been plowed in the fall will germinate better and the early growth will be more vigorous.

To make a good reservoir for the storage of rain, good soil should be plowed deep in the fall, especially after a crop of cow peas, peanuts or other leguminous plants, as this preserves the moisture for a large expansion of the Corn roots, besides aerating, loosening and making the soil alive to twice the usual depth. On sandy soils especially a good plan is to disk or harrow in the fall, sow for a cover crop, such as Burr Clover, Vetch or grains, as this, after being turned under, adds considerable organic matter to the soil.

Plant in hills 3x3 feet, and cultivate shallow, but continuously. When the Corn is "laid by," plant Cow Peas in the water furrow. If no other variety can be had, Black Eyes will do. The Cow Peas will nitrogenize the soil and at the same time provide food for your stock, to say nothing of what your family will eat.

SEED CORN—Continued.

SQUAW This wonderful Corn, produced by hybridizing White Wonder with a remarkably hard Indian Corn, holds more records for wonderful performance under most trying conditions than any other. It inherited not only the vigor and vitality of its Indian ancestry, but combines the great size of fodder value of White Wonder. On account of its most wonderful ability of resisting heat and drouth makes it a great late planter. In yield it surpasses anything we have ever grown. Ears grow from 10 to 12 inches long and carry 10 to 14 rows plump grain. One of the quickest maturing varieties; matures 85 days after planting. A great many people prefer it to Mexican June Corn. Makes splendid roasting ears. It has a small, long ear. The grains are peculiar, some being red, blue, speckled and white. Always fills out in any season and should be tried by every Corn grower. Ask for prices.

WHITE PEARL Undoubtedly and unofficially the best all-round Corn on earth. An entirely distinct pearl white variety of Corn; especially adapted to our Gulf Coast region. Ears grow large and smooth, 10 to 12 inches long, 16 to

20 rows of kernels. It is very productive, and ears are very heavy. Grains are extra deep and wide; cob is very small; matures in 85 to 90 days. It is pearly white, rich in saccharine matter, prolific, ears well shaped and quick to mature. It is unexcelled as a stock food and makes an excellent roasting ear. Under favorable conditions roasting ears can be pulled in 42 days. Qt., 20c; ½-pk., 60c; pk., \$1.15; ½-bu., \$2.25; bu., \$4.25.

SILVER NINE This wonderful White Dent Corn is one of the most extensively grown in our locality, as it is adapted to a wide range of conditions; is drouth-proof and of extreme vitality. Stalk is medium in height, from 7 to 10 feet, very leafy, broad blades. Type of corn is very even and uniform, ears run from 9 to 12 inches long, 16 to 20 rows, pure white kernels solidly set on medium small cob; ears well filled out at butt and tip. The cob being small it dries out rapidly while the cover is ripening, thus it is ready for feeding, marketing and milling purposes fully 3 to 4 weeks earlier than native corn. It will shell out 62 pounds of corn from 70 pounds of ears. Matures in 90 to 100 days. Qt., 20c; ½-pk., 60c; pk., \$1.15; ½-bu., \$2.25; bu., \$4.25.

GIANT WHITE (Red Cob) We recommend this excellent variety of White Corn very highly and feel sure it will be a success with every one who plants it, as it has more good features than many varieties. A handsome, pure variety of White Corn set on red cob, the ears are usually 8 to 10 inches long and about the same length in circumference, with 16 to 18 rows to the ear. Kernels very large, deep, wide and thick; stalks grow from 8 to 10 feet high, dependent on the soil—the lowlands and bottom producing the taller ones. Splendid yielder, matures in 100 to 110 days. Very desirable corn for general purpose, not only for grain but for fodder and ensilage purposes as well, producing broad stalks and an abundance of succulent blades. Qt., 20c; ½-pk., 60c; pk., \$1.10; ½-bu., \$2.00; bu., \$3.75.

GIANT YELLOW In this variety we are having an extra selected stock of Giant Yellow Corn, with a very deep grain of uniform size. It is medium late in maturity, requiring 100 days to make, producing ears 10 to 12 inches in length, and have 16 to 20 rows to the ear. A beautiful yellow variety, heavy producer, yielding frequently from 50 to 75 bushels per acre. Qt., 20c; ½-pk., 60c; pk., \$1.10; ½-bu., \$2.00; bu., \$3.75.

WHITE WONDER Is thoroughly acclimated to all parts of the Southwest. Nothing like it in size, hardness and uniformity.

Actually out-lives, out-yields and out-grows all other varieties under conditions that kill average sorts. Ears measure 12 to 15 inches in length, produced on exceedingly thick, heavy and short of joint stalks, 10 to 13 feet high. White Wonder makes strong tap roots, enabling it to obtain sufficient nutriment to produce the big, extra long and thick ears that makes it famous. It is early in maturity, making in from 80 to 100 days, and is extremely productive. The grain is of good size, dented and of medium depth on the cob. It matures firm and solid, not flinty. The rows of kernels are straight and the ears are filled out well. Qt., 20c; ½-pk., 60c; pk., \$1.15; ½-bu., \$2.25; bu., \$4.25.



Squaw Corn.



SEED CORN—Continued.

REID'S YELLOW DENT Is the most popular Yellow Dent Corn in the great central corn belt. Ear is medium in size, remarkably uniform and of a bright yellow color, with solid, deep grain and small red cob. Has from 18 to 24 rows of kernels on the cob, 50 to 60 grains in the row, is well filled out over the ends. A truly pedigreed, thoroughbred Yellow Dent. Matures in 100 days, dependent on weather conditions, is rich in nutritious matter for feeding purposes. Qt., 20c; ½-pk., 60c; pk., \$1.10; ½-bu., \$2.00; bu., \$3.75.

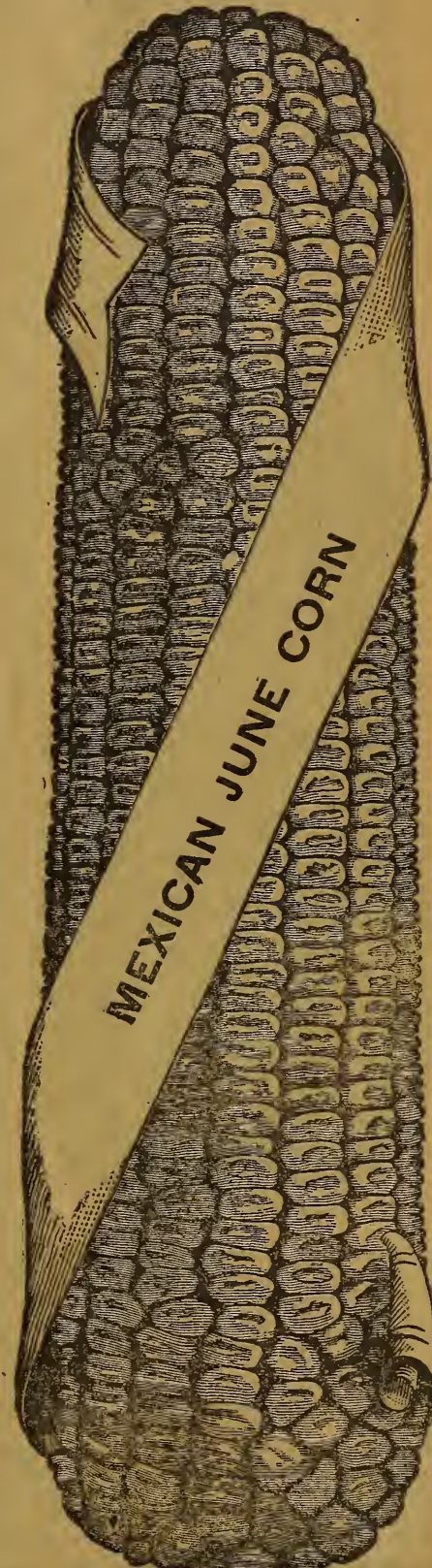
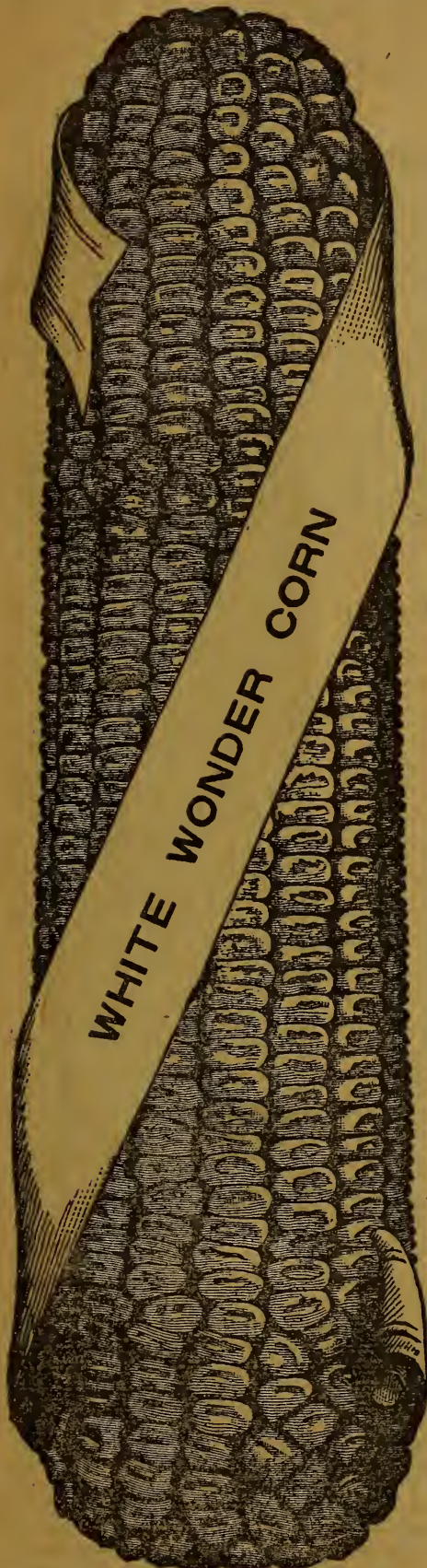
BLOODY BUTCHER A most beautiful, large-grained Red Corn. It is an enormous yielder of large, handsome ears, measuring from 10 to 12 inches long and containing from 15 to 20 rows of splendid deep grains. Qt., 20c; ½-pk., 60c; pk., \$1.10; ½-bu., \$2.00; bu., \$3.75.

MOGUL, OR IMPROVED TUXPAN A pure white variety of Mexican origin; the ear is medium size, enclosed with a husk completely, rendering it practically worm and weevil-proof. The stalk is rather short, generally producing two or three ears. A splendid drouth resister, on account of its roots running deep and spreading, and may be planted any time from April 1 to August 1. Qt., 20c; ½-pk., 60c; pk., \$1.10; ½-bu., \$2.10; bu., \$4.00.

STRAWBERRY One of the best feeding varieties grown. Enormously productive, with ears of very large size. Qt., 20c; ½-pk., 60c; pk., \$1.10; ½-bu., \$2.00; bu., \$3.75.

SURE CROP One of the finest Corn of all prolific corns from a standpoint of hardiness, productiveness and drouth-resisting qualities; a real sure crop corn for our Texas farmer. It matures in 110 to 120 days from planting, produces 2 to 4 well formed, stocky, good sized ears consisting of 14 rows of large white kernels of elegant quality. It is largely cultivated as a main crop corn on account of its medium earliness and never failing productiveness, also being suitable for late planting, although matures about a month quicker than June Corn. The cob is very small but the kernel is deep; stalks are usually the same height as Northern Corn but yields twice as much as the former. We have succeeded in procuring a good stock of this remarkable Corn and invite critical planters to avail themselves of its good traits and secure at least a bushel for trial. Recommendable for dry farming. Qt., 20c; ½-pk., 60c; pk., \$1.15; ½-bu., \$2.25; bu., \$4.25.

HICKORY KING A prolific White Dent Corn, with large grains and remarkably small cob. Two and three ears are frequently borne on a stalk. This Corn comes nearly being all Corn and no cob, the grain being so large that one of them will cover the end of the cob. Ears are from 7 to 10 inches long; very productive and very desirable for roasting ear Corn. It yields good crops on light soils and is one of the most productive and profitable white varieties for this locality. Ears fill out well; it is just the right sort for stock feeding. It matures fully in from 110 to 120 days. Qt., 20c; ½-pk., 60c; pk., \$1.10; ½-bu., \$2.00; bu., \$3.90.



SEED CORN—Continued.

IMPROVED EARLY LEAMING The ideal Corn for the stock raiser; does well everywhere. Hardy, vigorous and thrifty. There are varieties which excel in size, production and other points, but no kind is more dependable. The grain is deep; color dark yellow, and is very rich in oil and protein. It is a most excellent feeding variety, and a very popular sort for silage purposes, as the foliage grows profusely and fine and makes the sweetest fodder and silage. One hundred day variety. Qt., 20c; ½-pk., 60c; pk., \$1.10; ½-bu., \$2.00; bu., \$3.75.

P. S.—Write for prices in large quantities. At prices quoted above, Field Corn is forwarded by Express or Freight, at purchaser's expense.

Dwarf Mexican June Corn

This corn, as the name indicates, is especially adapted for late planting. Originated in the semi-tropical climate it contents itself with very little rainfall, thus having stamina to stand heat and drouth remarkably well. It is a strong, robust grower, sending its roots deep into the soil, producing stalks 7 to 8 feet high, which bear 1 to 2 ears of medium size, well covered with shucks, rendering this corn almost immune against attacks of weevils and worms. For best results it should be planted during April, May, June, July and August. As it has the drouth resisting qualities possessed by no other variety we highly recommend Dwarf Mexican June Corn especially for late planting. Prices: 20c per qt., postpaid; express or freight at purchaser's expense, qt., 20c; ½-pk., 60c; pk., \$1.10; ½-bu., \$2.10; bu., \$4.00.

Sweet, Sugar or Garden Corn

Prices quoted up to and including 1 lb. are postpaid. If wanted by express, your expense; deduct 5c from ½-lb., and 5c from 1 lb. prices.

On account being liable to rot in cold and wet ground Sweet Corn shouldn't be planted until the soil is in proper condition. To secure a continuous supply for the table during the entire season, plant every 10 days or two weeks in hills 2x3 feet apart and give frequent and shallow cultivation. Leave two or three stalks to the hill; draw soil up to the stem, break off side shoots. 1 pint will plant 250 hills.

GOLDEN BANTAM (Earliest and best extreme early) One of the sweetest Corns grown; the plant attains a height of only 3 to 4 feet, usually bearing two or more ears to the stalk. The ears are compactly filled with kernels, which, when ready for the table, are cream yellow. Golden Bantam is the hardiest Sweet Corn, therefore can be planted with safety earlier than other varieties. The ears are from 5 to 7 inches long, but what it lacks in size is fully made up in its productiveness and its surpassingly delicious flavor.

but with larger grains and ears, but about 7 days later. This variety is equally as hardy as the preceding; forms stalks 6 to 7 feet high; ears well filled with excellent white kernels, which are larger than the Extra Early. This Corn is the favorite with our market gardeners for extra early roasting ears. Postpaid, Pkt., 10c; ½-lb., 15c; 1 lb., 20c; by express, 10 lbs., \$1.80.

COUNTRY GENTLEMAN (70 days) It retains its delicate tenderness and flavor even when a little old, as the ears are encased in a heavy husk, which tends to keep the ears for several days longer than other Corns. Kernels are pearly white. A Sugar Corn which has given perfect satisfaction, frequently producing 3 to 5 ears to the stalk; grains deep and narrow and zigzagged on the cob; ears

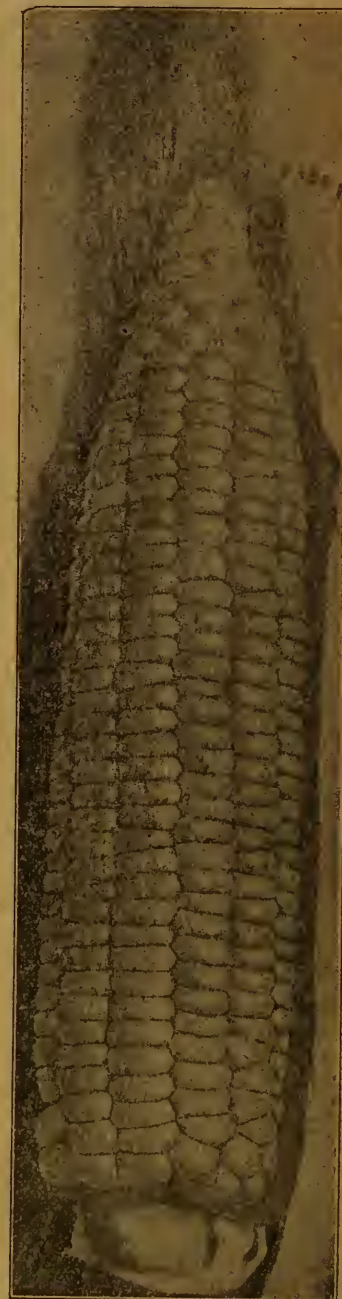


Stowell's Evergreen.

It is valuable because the ears, protected by a good, firm husk are not liable to smut, as is often the case with Sweet Corn. A single trial of its splendid quality will convince that it is actually the finest flavored of all Sweet Corns. Postpaid, Pkt., 10c; ½-lb., 25c; 1 lb., 35c; by express, 10 lbs., \$2.75.

EXTRA EARLY ADAMS (52 days) A splendid Garden Corn, with small grains and ears, but maturing early and bringing the highest prices in the market. This is not a sweet Corn, but produces ears well filled with tender, white grains. On account of its hardiness and hard, round grain, it can be planted very early. Postpaid, Pkt., 10c; ½-lb., 15c; 1 lb., 20c; by express, 10 lbs., \$1.80.

EARLY ADAMS Following the Extra Early in season,



Golden Bantam Sugar Corn.

SEED CORN—Continued.

small, but very rich in sugar. It is the most delicious of the late sorts. Postpaid, Pkt., 10c; ½-lb., 20c; 1 lb., 30c; by express, 10 lbs., \$2.10.

STOWELL'S EVERGREEN (80 days) Hardy and productive, tender and sugary, remaining a long time in a

fresh condition suitable for cooking. The ears are large, having more than 15 rows of deep, luscious kernels. Most popular sort amongst late Sugar Corns. The old standard variety, too well known to more than mention.

Postpaid, Pkt., 10c; ½-lb., 20c; 1 lb., 30c; by express, 10 lbs., \$2.10.

ENDIVE

PRICES QUOTED
ARE POSTPAID



White Curled Endive.

Ger., Endivie; Fr., Chicoree; Sp., Escarola; Ital., Indivia.

CULTURE: Sow either for spring or fall crop in beds. When plants are 3 inches high transplant to rows one foot apart each, or thin in seed rows to 10 inches apart. After plants are well grown gather up leaves and tie at tips into a loose bunch to make inner ones white, crisp and tender. Highly esteemed for salads. One ounce of seed will sow a bed 4x20 feet or 150 feet in rows.

LARGE GREEN CURLED (50 days) Very hardy, vigorous growing variety, with bright deep green leaves. The dense mass of beautifully cut and curled leaves blanches very readily to rich creamy white. The most desirable for home use or market garden. Pkt., 5c; oz., 10c; ¼-lb., 30c; 1 lb., 90c.

WHITE CURLED (45 days) Does not need blanching, the mid-ribs being naturally of pale golden yellow, and the finely cut and curly leaves almost white. Pkt., 5c; oz., 10c; ¼-lb., 30c; 1 lb., 90c.

BATAVIAN BROAD LEAVED (Escarolle) Leaves broad, light green, nearly plain, used in stews and soups; but if the leaves are tied up it will blanch up nicely and can be used as a salad. PRICE: Pkt., 5c; oz., 10c; ¼-lb., 30c; 1 lb., \$1.00.

EGG PLANT

PRICES QUOTED
ARE POSTPAID

Our Seed is the product of the finest New Jersey grown stock. Pure and true.



Improved New York Spineless.

This variety is the favorite with market Gardeners. Splendid Shipper and keeper.

Ger., Eierpflanze; Fr., Auberguie; Sp., Beringene; Ital., Petronciano.

One ounce of seed will produce 1000 plants.

CULTURE: Sow in hotbeds late in December or January. When up 2 or 3 inches transplant into small pots or dirt bands, which plunge in earth, so as to get stocky, well-rooted plants. Transplant in open ground as soon as soil is warm, which should be thoroughly worked and well manured. Seed does not vegetate freely, necessitating repeated sowings. Being a sub-tropical plant it is essential to receive a rapid and continuous growth from the start, as plants will never recover from a shock received when young. The plants are set in rows of 4 feet apart and 3 feet in the row. About 3000 plants are required to plant one acre. After plants begin blooming the ends of the branches should be pinched off.

IMPROVED LONG PURPLE (100 days) Fruit large, smooth, deep-colored; flesh white and deliciously flavored, and plant spineless. Hardier and much earlier than the New York Purple. Thin fruits from 6 to 10 inches long; very productive. Pkt., 10c; oz., 45c; ¼-lb., \$1.50; 1 lb., \$5.50.

IMPROVED NEW YORK SPINELESS (140 days) The handsomest type and most perfect strain in existence. A well known standard market variety and of which we offer an exceedingly fine strain. The plants are stocky and low branching, stalks entirely free from spines, and produce continually handsome, deep purple fruits of largest size and most perfectly symmetry. The plants usually bear 8 to 10 immense fruits of the finest quality. Pkt., 10c; oz., 50c; ¼-lb., \$1.75; 1 lb., \$6.00.

FLORIDA HIGH-BUSH (130 days) Remarkable for its vigorous growth and productiveness, is very hardy and will stand more cold weather than New York Spineless; the hot sun does not blight the blossoms. It resists drouth and wet weather remarkably. Grows from 3 to 4 feet high, erect and sturdy, free from thorns. Fruit is large, oblong

EGG PLANT—Continued.

in shape and purple, though not so deep as others. Excellent shipper; of superior flavor. Pkt., 10c; oz., 40c; ¼-lb., \$1.35; lb., \$5.25.

BLACK BEAUTY (130 days) This variety is not only the earliest of this popular large-fruited type, but is also

the richest in coloring. It has proved to be a week or 10 days earlier than New York Spineless. The fruits are darker and the color extends clear to the extreme blossom end. The fruits are large and thick, of most attractive black. The plants are remarkably healthy in growth, branching freely near the ground, setting fruit freely. Fine flavor; thoroughly free from spines and thorns. Pkt., 10c; oz., 50c; ¼-lb., \$1.75; lb., \$6.00.

DANDELION

Ger., Loewenzahn; Fr., Pissen-Lit; Sp., Amargon; Ital., Lente de Leone.

CULTURE: Sow in March or April, in warm, rich soil, in drills half an inch deep and 18 inches apart. One ounce will sow 150 feet of drill.

IMPROVED LARGE LEAF (50 days) An improved variety, very early and largely cultivated for greens, or if blanched like Celery, makes a fine and delicious salad. The roots when dried and roasted are often employed as a substitute for coffee. Pkt., 5c; oz., 40c.

GARLIC

Ger., Knoblauch; Fr., Ail; Sp., Ajo; Ital., Aglio.

The garlic is the most pungent in taste and has the strongest odor of all the onion family. Esteemed for flavoring soups, stews, etc. The root or bulb is composed of many small bulbs, called "cloves" which are planted.

35c per lb., postpaid, or 25c per lb., by express or freight, not prepaid.

Write for prices on larger quantities.

GOURDS

Texas is the natural home of these plants.

The Gourds are annuals, rapid growers, from 10 to 20 feet high, valuable for covering screens or arbors; should have moist, rich, loamy soil to attain perfection.

CALABASH OR PIPE Rapid climber, producing the ornamental gourds from which are made the African Calabash Pipes, desirable for their lightness, grace and meerschäum coloring qualities. Pkt., 10c; oz., 25c.

DIPPER Another useful gourd, as its fruit is light. Is just right in dipping hot liquids, soup, etc., besides being useful for birds nests and hanging baskets. Pkt., 10c; oz., 25c.

SUGAR TROUGH The largest of the Gourd family. Price, per packet, 10c; per oz., 25c.

HERCULES CLUB Long, club-shaped, and a rapid grower. Price, per packet, 10c; per oz., 25c.

NEST EGG Size, shape and color of a hen's egg; used as a nest egg. Price per packet, 10c; per oz., 25c.

DISH CLOTH The fibre is tough, elastic and durable, serviceable for household purposes; 2 feet long. Pkt., 10c; oz., 25c.

HORSERADISH

The best Horseradish is grown from small pieces of roots 4 to 5 inches long. These will be fit for use in one season's growth. A dozen roots will give all that will be needed for family use. As they constantly increase, it is best to plant them in some out-of-the-way corner of the garden. 30c per dozen; 75c for 50c; \$1.20 for 100, postpaid; not postpaid, 65c for 50; \$1.00 for 100.

Plant in fall and spring.

HERBS

AROMATIC AND MEDICINAL.

CULTURE: Most of the varieties thrive best in sandy soil, and some are stronger and better flavored when grown on that which is rather poor, but in all cases the soil should be carefully prepared and well cultivated, as the young plants are for the most part delicate and easily choked out by weeds. Sow in drills sixteen to eighteen inches apart, taking pains that the soil is fine and pressed firmly over the seed. Seeds should be sown early in the spring; such varieties as Sage, Rosemary, Lavender and Basil are best sown in a frame and then transplanted into the garden. Most of them should be cut when in bloom, wilted in the sun and thoroughly dried in the shade.

ANISE (Ger., Anis; Sp., Anis.) White flower. Cultivate for flower and perfume. Seeds used as a condiment and in the manufacture of liquors; also in flavoring bread; and also for dyspepsia and colic. Eighteen inches high.

BALM (Ger., Citronen Melisse; Sp., Toronjil.) Used for making balm tea for fevers and balm wine. Perennial.

BASIL, SWEET (Ger., Basilikum; Sp., Albaca.) The leaves and tops of the shoots are used for highly seasoned dishes, as well as in soups, stews and sauces. Annual.

BENE This plant is grown here in the South for its seeds and leaves, which have medicinal virtues.

BORAGE (Ger., Boretsch; Sp., Borraja.) A hardy annual. Leaves used for flavoring and flowers furnish bee pasture.

CORIANDER (Ger., Coriander; Sp., Culantro.) The seeds are used in the manufacture of liquors and confectionery.

CARAWAY (Ger., Kuemmel; Sp., Comino.) Cultivated for its seed, which are used in confectionery, cakes, rye bread, etc. The leaves are sometimes used in soups.

DILL (Ger., Dill; Sp., Eneldo.) An annual grown for its seeds, as well as for the greens, as they both have a strong aromatic odor and warm, pungent taste.

FENNEL (Ger., Fenchel; Sp., Hinojo.) This is grown extensively here by the Italian gardeners for the market, and is also called Italian Celery.

HOREHOUND The leaves are used for seasoning and also in the manufacture of the popular cough remedy.

HYSSOP Valuable for medical purposes; the dried leaves make Hyssop Tea.

LAVENDER (Ger., Lavendel; Sp., Espliego.) An aromatic and useful medical herb.

MARJORAM, SWEET (Ger., Marjoran; Sp., Mejorana.) A perennial, the young, tender tops being used green for flavoring, or they may be dried and used for winter for flavoring meats, sausages, etc.

HERBS—Continued.

ROSEMARY (Ger., Rosmarin; Sp., Romero.) Hardy, perennial with fragrant odor and warm, aromatic, bitter taste. Used for tea.

RUE (Ger., Raute; Sp., Ruda.) Hardy perennial with a peculiar smell. It must not be suffered to run to seed; and does best on poor soil.

SAGE (Ger., Salbei; Sp., Salvia.) A hardy perennial possessing some medicinal properties, but cultivated principally for use as a condiment, it being used more extensively than any other herb for flavoring and dressing.

SUMMER SAVORY (Ger., Bohnenkraut.) A hardy annual, the dried stems, leaves and flowers of which are extensively used for flavoring, particularly in dressings and soups.

THYME This herb is a perennial, and is both a medicinal and culinary plant. The young leaves and tops are used for soups, dressing and sauce.

WORMWOOD (Ger., Wermuth.) A perennial plant of fragrant and spicy odor, but with intensely bitter taste. The leaves are used as a tonic, vermifuge and as a dressing for fresh bruises. Does best on dry, poor soil.

PRICES on all herbs, 5c a packet.

KALE, or BORECOLE

Ger., Kraus-Kohl; Fr., Chou Vert; Sp., Breton; Ital., Cavolo Verde.

One ounce of seed will sow a drill of about 200 feet.

CULTURE: Cultivated and grown exactly like Cabbage. Seed should be sown thinly, in drills; transplant the young plants twelve inches apart in rows 3 feet apart. They are more hardy than Cabbage and make excellent greens especially when touched by frost. The tall sorts are adapted for early spring while the dwarf varieties do best the latter part of the season.

DWARF GREEN (60 days) A finely curled, **CURLED GERMAN** spreading, low-growing variety. The plant is very hardy and is extensively grown for shipment. The leaves are long and of an attractive bright green color. Often used for garnishing; sow in September for winter and spring use. Pkt., 5c; oz., 15c; ¼-lb., 45c; lb., \$1.50, postpaid.



Dwarf Green Curled German.

TALL CURLED (55 days) Grows up to 2 to 3 feet **SCOTCH** high, bearing long, light green leaves, finely curled at the edges. Extremely hardy, being improved

rather than injured by a moderately heavy frost. Very tender and fine flavor. Pkt., 5c; oz., 15c; ¼-lb., 45c; lb., \$1.50, postpaid.

KOHL-RABI

PRICES QUOTED
ARE POSTPAID

Ger., Kohl-Rabi; Fr., Chou Rave; Sp., Nabicol; Ital., Cavolo Rapa.

The edible part is the turnip-shaped bulb formed above ground. When young and tender they are fine for table use and are gradually gaining great popularity equaling Cauliflower in taste when properly prepared. Everyone will find them not only to be far superior to Turnips but very choice and a variety of merit. Require no more care than Cabbage in cultivation. For early crop sow in hot-bed in January and transplant like Cabbage; or drill in rows two feet apart thinning to 6 inches in the row. Requires ¾-lb. of seed for transplanting or 2 lbs. if drilled in, sowing about ¾ of an inch deep.

WHITE (55 days) Extremely early with **VIENNA** distinctly small tops. Bulbs of medium size, very light green, nearly white, and of the best quality if used when about 2 or 3 inches in diameter. Pkt., 5c; oz., 20c; ¼-lb., 65c.



White Vienna.

PURPLE (60 days) Very early, with **VIENNA** small tops, the leaf stems tinged with purple. Bulbs are medium size, purple, flesh white. Pkt., 5c; oz., 20c; ¼-lb., 65c.

LARGE GREEN Hardy, quite late, and used for feeding stock. A good variety for summer and fall use. Grows larger than the Vienna. Pkt., 5c; oz., 15c; ¼-lb., 50c.

Any good soil will produce a crop of Kohl-Rabi. Use the large green variety for Stock Feeding, as they are enormously productive. For cattle feeding drill seeds in Late Summer for winter crop. Yield up to 300 bushels per acre.

LETTUCE

CABBAGE OR HEADING VARIETIES.

PRICES QUOTED
ARE POSTPAID

Ger., Salat; Fr., Laitue; Sp., Lachue; Ital., Lattuga.

CULTURE: Sow early in spring in a hotbed and transplant 8 inches apart; or drill seed in rows 18 inches apart, as early as possible and the young plants of Cabbage heading varieties should be thinned to 6 to 8 inches apart. Non-heading sorts may be left quite thick. Extra rich, mellow ground, the highest culture and sufficient moisture are needed for best results. Make several sowings, choosing varieties according to their heat resisting qualities. There are four distinct types of Lettuce. (1) thick-leaved, smooth-edged Cabbage heading type as Big Boston, Cal. Cream Butter, Deacon, May King; (2) curly and thin leaved, tight heading crisp types as Hanson, Iceberg, New York; (3) the curly and thin leaved non-heading type as Black Simpson, Grand Rapids, Prizehead, and (4) the Cos or Celery type. For summer sowings—soak seed for an hour, then place in a piece of cloth and put in a cold place (ice box); keep cloth moist, and when seed is well germinated sow broadcast and transplant in the evening and water well. 1 ounce to 3000 plants; 2 pounds per acre in drills. Good heat resisters, New York, Cream Butter, White Summer Cabbage, All Seasons, Iceberg. To hasten maturity which is very essential, give application of nitrate of soda in water, level teaspoonful to 3 gallons.



May King.

MAY KING LETTUCE (42 days) The plants are practically all head and extremely handsome. From early spring planting in the open ground they grow quickly to a diameter of 6 to 7 inches, with the broad, light green outer leaves folding closely about the round solid head; in cool weather the edges of the outer leaves are lightly tinged with brown. The inner leaves are blanched to a rich golden yellow and have a fine, rich, buttery flavor. The round, solid heads are so firmly folded that they can be shipped to distant markets and arrive in good condition. We recommend this sort for spring as well as for fall use. Pkt., 5c; oz., 10c; ¼-lb., 30c; lb., \$1.00.



Big Boston.

BIG BOSTON (50 days) A fairly butter variety, strictly cabbage heading. Mature plants very compact and forming a well-defined, broad, slightly pointed, hard, well-

blanched head. Plants large and vigorous; leaves broad, comparatively smooth but wavy at edge; color bright, light green. Grown extensively in the South as a winter Lettuce. Late intermediate in season and slow to shoot to seed. White seeded. Pkt., 5c; oz., 10c; ¼-lb., 30c; lb., 90c.

NEW YORK, OR WONDERFUL Immense heads, as solid as a cabbage. Often 15 and 16 inches across and weighing enormously. The interior is beautifully blanched, creamy white, crisp, tender and delicious, being absolutely free from any trace of bitterness. Rooting deeply, resisting hot, dry weather; very slow to run to seed, and a sure header under most trying conditions. The outer color is of a distinct apple-green. As a standard main summer crop, hot-weather Lettuce it is in every way desirable and has no equal. Pkt., 5c; oz., 15c; ¼-lb., 40c; lb., \$1.25.



All Seasons.

ALL SEASONS One of the best of the "Butterhead" varieties. Heads medium to large, round and compact. The broad pale green leaves blanched golden yellow at the center are crisp and tender and of a delicious buttery flavor. Slow to run to seed and a great heat resister, it may, as name implies, be grown in the open with equal success throughout the season. It is of very attractive appearance, heads are of splendid quality, black seeded. Pkt., 5c; oz., 10c; ¼-lb., 30c; lb., \$1.00.

ICEBERG Has an unusually large head. It is quick growing and always crisp and tender, whether propagated in early spring or in the hot days of summer. A beautiful as well as useful hard heading variety. Heads of conical shape, tightly folded, and blanched to a beautiful white. Outer leaves light green, growing closely up around the head. Pkt., 5c; oz., 10c; ¼-lb., 30c; lb., \$1.00.

LETTUCE—Continued.

CALIFORNIA CREAM BUTTER A decidedly butter variety, strictly cabbage heading. Plant fairly compact and forming a globular, very firm, well-defined, well-blanching head, with leaves very closely overlapping one another. Quality excellent. A strong growing sort with large, green leaves marked with scattered brown dashes. It forms a very solid head of rich cream-colored leaves, very thick, tender and of splendid quality. Large, late intermediate and slow to shoot to seed. Black seeded: Pkt., 5c; oz., 10c; ¼-lb., 30c; lb., \$1.00.

HANSON (55 days) A crisp variety, cabbage heading, very large, very late. Plant spreading, forming a globular, hard, well-blanching head. Leaves broad, fairly blistered and crumpled, heavy veins, large mid-rib, borders finely frilled. Color light green, never spotted. Grows to a large size and is uniformly sure heading; mild and tender. Pkt., 5c; oz., 10c; ¼-lb., 30c; lb., 95c.

WHITE SUMMER CABBAGE (50 days) Bright green, vigorous and forms a firm head of thick, tender leaves, inner ones blanching a beautiful cream-yellow. Pkt., 5c; oz., 10c; ¼-lb., 25c; lb., 85c.

WAYAHEAD A desirable sort for home gardens on account of its earliness. It produces medium sized heads, tightly folded, the inner head bleaches to a rich yellow, while the outer leaves are of a light green color. Quality excellent, sweet and buttery in flavor, crisp and of firm texture. Sow for either early spring or late summer.

Curled or Lose Leaf Varieties

EARLY PRIZE HEAD (50 days) A large clustering, non-heading lettuce. Most excellent for home garden and most easily grown variety in cultivation. It is too tender to stand shipping. The leaves are finely curled and crumpled, bright green tinged with brownish red and are very crisp and tender. Pkt., 5c; oz., 10c; ¼-lb., 30c; lb., 90c.

BLACK SEEDED SIMPSON (40 days) For those markets which demand a large, loose cluster of leaves rather than a solid head, this is one of the best varieties, light, yellowish green in color, so that a little wilting is not noticed. Leaves large, thin, slightly ruffled and blistered, even the larger outer ones being quite tender. It is attractive, of excellent quality and continues a long time in condition for use. Pkt., 5c; oz., 10c; ¼-lb., 30c; lb., 95c.

GRAND RAPIDS (38 days) As a Lettuce for greenhouse forcing this variety undoubtedly stands at the head of the list, being of quick growth, little liable to rot. The plant is upright and forms a loose head or cluster of large bright green leaves slightly crumpled and blistered and rather thin. With coarse veins; borders frilled excessively; never spotted; hard in texture. Seeds blackish, extremely hard to germinate. The leaves do not wilt quickly after cutting, so that the variety will stand shipping long distances better than most sorts. Pkt., 5c; oz., 10c; ¼-lb., 30c; lb., \$1.00.

EARLY CURLED SIMPSON (40 days) Forms a **WHITE SEED** close, compact mass of curly yellowish green leaves. Earlier than the head varieties. Good for

cold frames or early planting for outdoors. Pkt., 5c; oz., 10c; ¼-lb., 30c; lb., \$1.00.

PARIS WHITE COS, (50 days) It is strictly self-closing, extremely large, late in season and slow to go to seed. Plants are fairly compact, upright, the inner leaves producing a well defined, well blanching, loaf shaped head rounded at top. Leaves are oval shaped closely overlapping one another. Color very dark green. Quality excellent, hard in texture but exceedingly crisp, making a pleasant change from the buttery varieties. Succeeds well in summer. Pkt., 5c; oz., 10c; ¼-lb., 30c; lb., \$1.00.



Paris White Cos.

well in summer. Pkt., 5c; oz., 10c; ¼-lb., 30c; lb., \$1.00.

LEEK

Ger., Porro; Fr., Poireau; Sp., Puerro; Ital., Porro.

One ounce of seed will sow 100 feet of drill.

CULTURE: Sow in drills 15 inches apart covering ½-inch deep. Thin plants to 6 inches apart in row and draw earth to them when cultivating, just the reverse of onion culture.

LONDON FLAG (90 days) This is the variety generally cultivated in this country. Leaves are flat; stems very large, cylindrical and bulbous. It is hardy and of good quality. Pkt., 5c; oz., 15c; ¼-lb., 40c; lb., \$1.50, postpaid.



London Flag.

MONSTROUS CARENTAN (100 days) The largest variety, often 3 inches in diameter, and becoming very white and tender. An exceptionally hardy and desirable sort. Pkt., 5c; oz., 15c; ¼-lb., 45c; lb., \$1.65, postpaid.

MELONS

MUSK AND CANTALOUPE.

Ger., Cantaloupe; Fr., Melon Muscade; Sp., Melone Muscatel; Ital., Popone.

One ounce of seed will plant sixty hills; 2½ pounds will plant an acre.

CULTURE: The Melon, like the Cucurbit, delights in a light, rich soil, and should, however, never be cultivated in the vicinity of Cucumbers, Squashes, Gourds or Pumpkins, as it will invariably become pollinated with them and produce fruit of inferior quality. Previous to sowing the seed, mix a few shovelfuls of well rotted manure in each hill and plant in each 12 to 15 seeds. After all danger of bugs is over, thin out to 3 to 4 plants to the hill. Seeds are best planted in furrows 8 inches deep, 6 feet apart each way and as the plants grow gather the soil around them until the roots are 12 inches below surface. Cultivate deeply between rows but shallow close to the hills. If good soaking irrigation is given from time to time, vines will not suffer from drouth or root blight because they are down deep in cool, moist earth. Melons, like all other vine crops, are subject to attacks of lice and fungus diseases, etc. Apply "Black Leaf 40" and Bordeaux Mixture and Slug Shot. As quality of melons is largely dependent upon conditions of growth and ripening it is advisable, whenever plants grow very rank, to allow the main branch to continue to grow, pinching off the ends of each side branch after it has set one fruit, thus more and finer fruit will be secured.

PRICES QUOTED
ARE POSTPAID

WE TEST OUR SEEDS FOR GERMINATION BEFORE SENDING THEM OUT.

MUSKMELON—Continued.

GREEN FLESHED VARIETIES

THOROUGHbred "ROCKY FORD" The finest cantaloupe in the world. Size 4 inches high by 5 inches long. Weight 1½ pounds. Netting well developed, closely laced and interlaced and of an attractive gray color. Crevices between the netting very small. Ten distinct ribs. The union between the ribs very narrow, but well defined from stem to blossom button. Blossom button well developed but small. Color of rind in crevices and unions light green turning toward grayish slate when ready to pick, which is very essential to enable the grower to pick by color (the proper way to pick) when the melon is in the proper stage for shipping long distances. Rind very tough. Meat light green, changing very slightly toward salmon near the center. Fine grained, firm and of high quality, very spicy and sweet. Seed cavity triangular, seed held in three lobes. Yields abundantly—continues longer in bearing—and is the most uniform melon we have ever known. Excellent shipper. Our seed is saved from the finest melons of the first picking. Pkt., 5c; oz., 10c; ¼-lb., 30c; lb., \$1.00

NETTED ROCK (75 days) This strain represents the highest possible attainment in Cantaloupe development. It is undoubtedly the heaviest meated melon of the Rocky Ford type. It produces melons of uniform standard size, 90 per cent of which are completely covered with a beautiful gray lace-like netting which, with the small seed cavity, are the most essential points in carrying and keeping qualities of the Cantaloupe. The flesh is green, tinged with a delicate salmon pink around the seed cavity which is the smallest of any strain of Rocky Ford. The flesh is firm but not stringy, sweet, luscious, melting and superb flavor. Pkt., 5c; oz., 10c; ¼-lb., 30c; lb., \$1.00.



Genuine Rocky Ford.

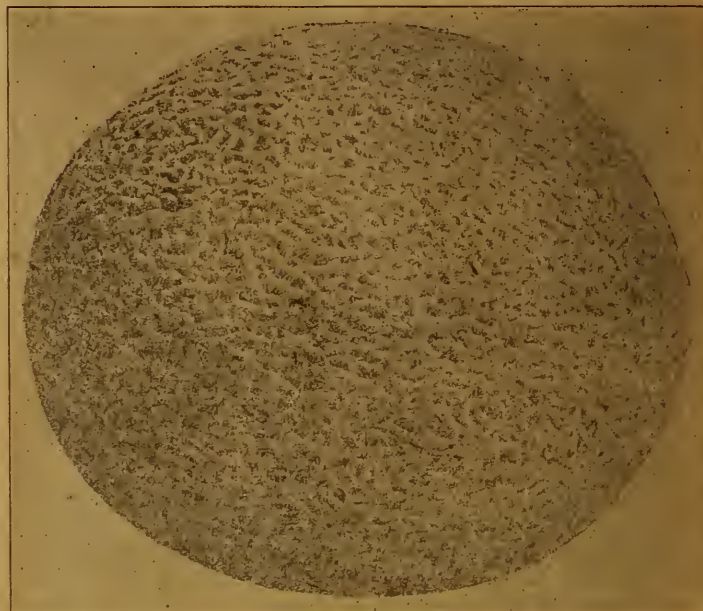
DELICIOUS GOLD-LINED This strain of the Eden **ROCKY FORD** Gem type is the result of several years selection by one of the most progressive growers of Rocky Ford, Colorado. Its shape is ideal, very slightly oval; no ribs, and it is heavily netted over the entire melon. The blossom button is small and the flesh as thick at the end as elsewhere. The melon is thick-meated, fine grained and sweet; color green with a gold margin next to the seed cavity.

Our claim for this melon is its uniform shape, size and very superior quality. Its flesh is attractive and elicits favorable comment when served. Every seed we offer from this strain will be from a select melon and hand-seeded. Price: Pkt., 5c; oz., 15c; ¼-lb., 50c; lb., \$1.60, postpaid.

LARGE HACKENSACK (80 days) A large, round Melon, flattened at the ends and well ribbed. The skin is deeply netted. The flesh is green, of delicious flavor. It

is a strong grower and is very productive. Pkt., 5c; oz., 10c; ¼-lb., 30c; lb., \$1.00.

TEXAS CANNON BALL (70 days) Very desirable for home use and nearby markets. Medium in maturity and size and of flattened rounded shape. In flavor it is first class, and its dense netting makes it almost sun and insect proof. It is almost all meat, seed cavity being small. The firm green flesh is very spicy. Pkt., 5c; oz., 10c; ¼-lb., 25c; lb., 90c.



Delicious Gold-Lined Rockyford Cantaloupe.

VAN BUSKIRK'S NETTED (70 days) A variety **ROCK** that has gained a great reputation among melon growers for its resistance of blight and rust. It is very thick meated, smallest seed cavity, heavily netted, splendid shipper and sweetest Cantaloupe grown. This is the Melon for the trucker to grow for long distance shipments. Pkt., 10c; oz., 15c; ¼-lb., 40c; lb., \$1.35.

RUST RESISTANT POLLOCK, (70 days) A green **OR EDEN GEM** fleshed variety of the most exquisite quality. This type is the highest development both as to netting and rust resistant qualities yet attained in the Rocky Ford Cantaloupe. When vines of some varieties are entirely killed by rust and blight within two weeks after the shipping season, the vines are green and continue to blossom and set fruit. The melons run very uniform in size and the exceptionally heavy netting is laced and interlaced over the entire surface, making it an ideal shipper. The flesh is green shading to salmon about the seed cavity which is unusually small. The meat is solid and fine grained, flavor unexcelled. It is a wonderful producer and a profitable market sort; a remarkably fine shipper. Desirable where there is an excessive rainfall. Pkt., 5c; oz., 10c; ¼-lb., 25c; lb., 90c.

EXTRA EARLY HACKENSACK (65 days) From 10 to 15 days earlier than the Hackensack; medium to large sized; nearly round, somewhat flattened, evenly and deeply ribbed, with very coarse netting. The skin is green, slightly tinged with yellow. Flesh is green, a little coarse. It is the result of intelligent selection. Pkt., 5c; oz., 10c; ¼-lb., 30c; lb., 95c.

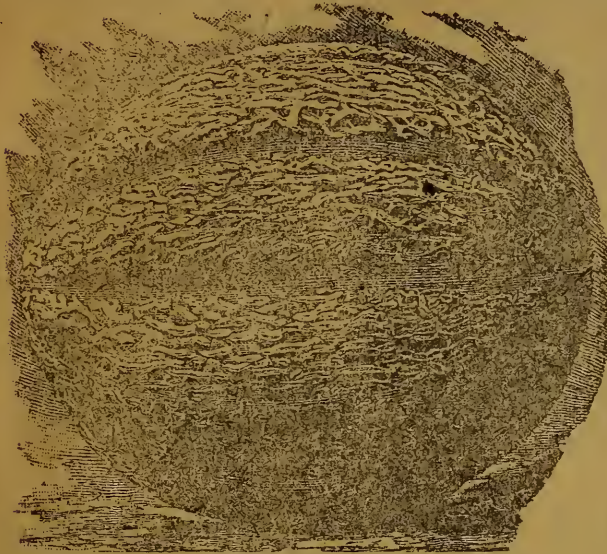
NEW ORLEANS MARKET (80 days) This is a popular variety with our market gardeners and has a great reputation for its fine qualities. Beautifully formed, roughly but well netted, of large size and of delicious quality; richly fragrant. Pkt., 5c; oz., 15c; ¼-lb., 50c; lb., \$1.50.

OUR DELICIOUS GOLD LINED CANTALOUPE IS THE ACME OF PERFECTION.

MUSKMELON—Continued.

Orange or Yellow-Fleshed Varieties

BURRELL'S GEM (75 days) The Melons are 6 to 7 inches long by 5 inches in diameter, sloping towards the ends; are well ribbed and covered with a fine grayish netting. Skin is rich, dark green; flesh orange colored, sweet



Burrell's Gem.

and tender, firm and thick, ripening close to the skin, leaving only a thin rind. A truly delicious Melon for home use, or if you desire a variety which will bring you a fancy price on the market. Pkt., 5c; oz., 10c; ¼-lb., 25c; lb., 90c.

BANANA (85 days) Fruit two feet long and 6 inches in diameter. Rind is thin and rough. Flesh beautiful reddish salmon color of excellent flavor. A great resister of drouth. Pkt., 5c; oz., 15c; ¼-lb., 30c; lb., \$1.00.

EMERALD GEM (80 days) Is a melon of about the

size of Netted Gem, unexcelled in flavor as it is luscious beyond description. Very early, salmon colored, flesh almost crystal in appearance. The skin is quite smooth and of a beautiful deep color. This variety is very prolific and is one of the most valuable sorts in cultivation. A poor shipper, but unequaled for home and nearby markets. Pkt., 5c; oz., 10c; ¼-lb., 25c; lb., 90c.

OSAGE (75 days) (Syn., Miller's Cream.) Fruit medium sized, oval, slightly ribbed, dark green in color, banded with lighter streaks, covered more or less with shallow netting. The flesh is deep salmon color and very thick, there being but a slight cavity in the center of even



Eden Gem.

the largest fruit, and of exceptionally fine quality. A favorite variety for the later markets. Pkt., 5c; oz., 10c; ¼-lb., 30c; lb., \$1.00.

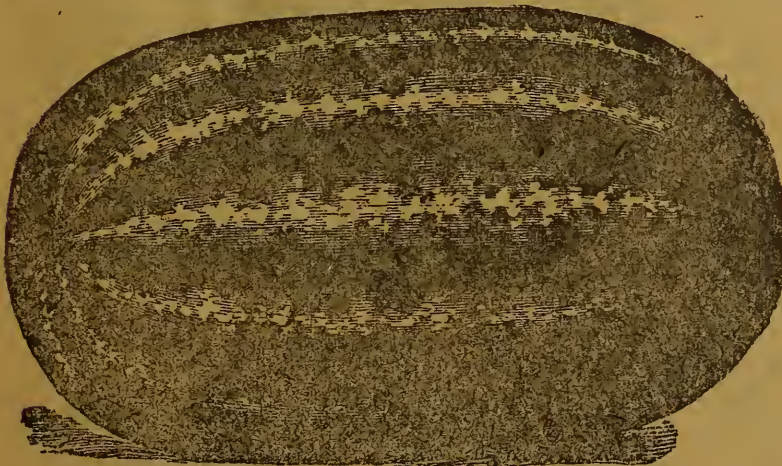
WATERMELONS

PRICES QUOTED
ARE POSTPAID

CULTURE: Light, rich sandy soil is necessary for success with watermelons for they seldom do well on heavy or clay soils as quality will be poor and neither mature as early. Seed may be planted in furrow about 6 inches deep, after well rotted stable manure has been well incorporated with the soil. at a distance of 8x10 feet planting 10 to 12 seeds to the hill. Cover seeds about an inch and as the vines grow, hill the earth about them until the roots are 10 inches deep as this keeps the vines from suffering from drouth, or root blight, therefore being more healthy. After vines are established thin out from 3 to 4 of the strongest plants to the hill. Cultivate deeply between rows but shallow close to the vines. If slow to fruit pinch off the ends of the growing shoots. If vines are dying of wilt, pour a cupfull of Bordeaux Mixture at the main stem, as this will remove the cause. Planting should not be done until the soil is moderately warm, as the young plants are very sensitive to cold and wet. Frequent watering with liquid manure will hasten the growth, thus reducing danger from insect pests and will assist to resist fungus diseases, if vigorous growth is maintained. One ounce of seed to 30 hills; 2 pounds plant an acre.

FLORIDA FAVORITE (80 days) A popular market sort. Vine vigorous, large growing and hardy; ripening its fruits earlier than most of the large sorts; fruit medium sized to large. Color of skin dark green, striped with a lighter shade; rind thin but tough; flesh bright scarlet, ripens close to the rind and is of the best quality. This Melon is very highly esteemed, especially in the South. Pkt., 5c; oz., 10c; ¼-lb., 30c; lb., 90c.

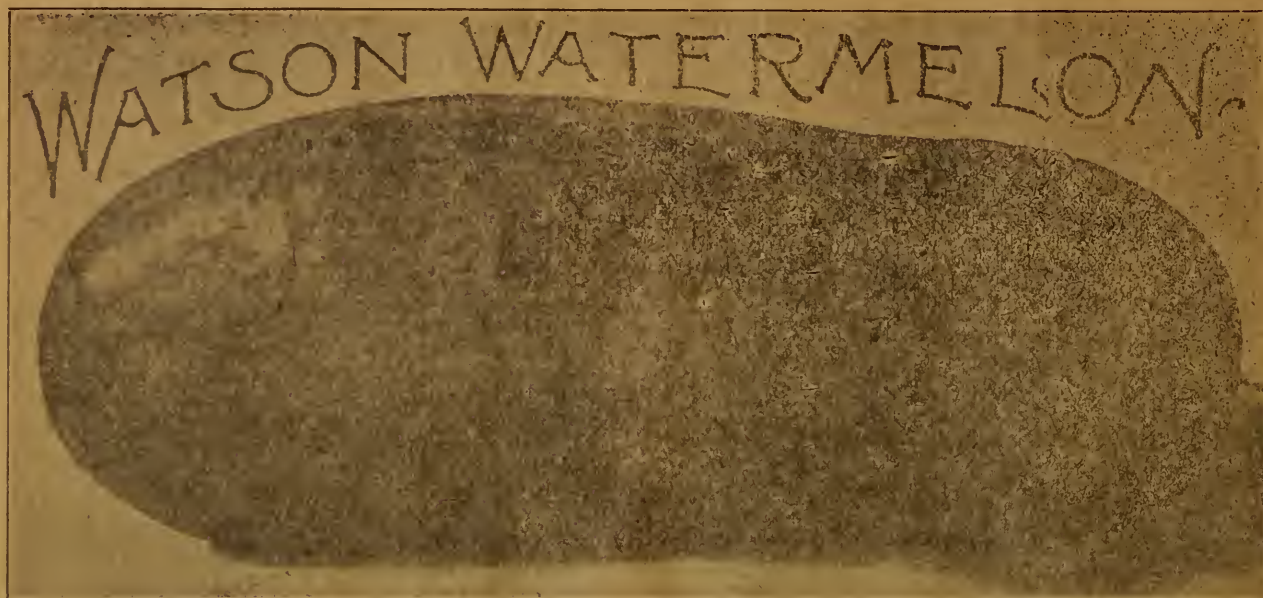
ALABAMA SWEET (90 days) Extensively grown in the South for shipping to distant markets. The Melons are large, of oblong form, and have a firm, dark green, slightly striped rind. The flesh is bright red and of delicious flavor. One of the very best of the long Melons for shipping purposes. The fruits average a little thicker than those of the Florida Favorite. Rind thin but very tough. Pkt., 5c; oz., 10c; ¼-lb., 30c; lb., 90c.



Florida Favorite.

FOR QUANTITIES OF SEEDS, ETC., REQUIRED PER ACRE, SEE INSIDE BACK COVER.

WATERMELONS—Continued.



TOM WATSON (90 days) A new variety combining the eating qualities of the Kleckley and the shipping qualities of the Alabama Sweet. The Watson originated in Georgia, and wherever introduced it takes the lead over all other sorts. The fruit is very large, many Melons weighing 50 to 60 pounds and measuring 18 to 24 inches in length and 10 to 12 inches in diameter. The skin is a dark mottled green; the flesh an intense bright red, solid and tender; the heart is very large, with a very small seed area. Rind is very thin but tough, which accounts for splendid shipping qualities. The flavor is second to none. Vines are vigorous and productive. Seed is white, more or less marked with brown. Our stock of seed was grown especially for us by one of the best growers in the country, and is of very fine selection. Pkt., 5c; oz., 10c; ¼-lb., 25c; lb., 85c.

GYPSY, OR GEORGIA RATTLESNAKE (80 days) One of the largest, oldest and most popular sorts, particularly in the South. Fruit oblong, of light green color, distinctly striped and blotched with a darker shade. The flesh is bright scarlet and very sweet. Pkt., 5c; oz., 10c; ¼-lb., 30c; lb., 90c.

HALBERT HONEY (80 days) This Melon is described by the introducer as follows: Equaling in flavor and as handsome in color as the Tom Watson, but more regular in form, and much more productive. Growing as long as the Tom Watson, the Melons are blunt both at stem and blossom end, generally free from any appearance of neck. They average 18 to 20 inches in length; 6 to 8 inches in diameter. Color of rind a clear, glossy deep green. The flesh is a beautiful crimson, extending to within less than half an inch of the rind, which, like the flesh, is so tender it will not stand shipping any distance unless carefully handled. It is essentially the home Melon for the home garden and for local markets. Pkt., 5c; oz., 10c; ¼-lb., 30c; lb., 90c.

COLE'S EARLY (75 days) The finest Melon ever offered for the amateur and for the home market. Being somewhat brittle it will not do for shipping purposes. An extra early Melon, ripening several days in advance of any other; fruits are oval and striped with light and dark green. Very early and will mature in every State. Pkt., 5c; oz., 10c; ¼-lb., 30c; lb., 90c.

BRADFORD A splendid Melon for home use, maturing in about 85 days. It is a large, long Melon, of dark green color, with darker stripes. The red flesh is sweet and melting, and of excellent texture. It has a strong vine and is very productive, and is in high esteem where known. Pkt., 5c; oz., 10c; ¼-lb., 30c; lb., 90c.

KLECKLEY'S SWEET OR MONTE CHRISTO (85 days) The "sweetest of all" Watermelons, the best home and nearby market Melon introduced. The Melon is large, averaging about 25 pounds in weight, oblong in form, with very dark green skin; flesh deep scarlet red with solid

**THE BEST OF
ALL SHIPPING
MELONS**



Alabama Sweet.

heart, stringless, with few seeds, set near the rind. The flavor is unexcelled. Don't fail to plant this splendid Melon. Vine vigorous and productive. So crisp and tender that it will not stand shipping. Seed white. Pkt., 5c; oz., 10c; ¼-lb., 30c; lb., 90c.

WATERMELONS—Continued.

CITRON (100 days) Medium size, uniformly round, used only for preserves or pickles. Color dark green, distinctly striped and marbled with light green. Flesh white and solid and not suitable for eating raw. Pkt., 5c; oz., 10c; ¼-lb., 30c; lb., 90c.

PHINNEY'S EARLY An unusually hardy sure cropping Melon. Vines vigorous, productive. Fruit medium size, oblong, marbled in stripes of two shades of green; rind thin; flesh pink, tender and crisp. The first Melon to come into market. Marked like the Rattlesnake, and has not the woody heart of the other early Melons; every market gardener should plant a few hills of this variety in order to meet the demand for an early Melon. Pkt., 5c; oz., 10c; ¼-lb., 30c; lb., 90c.

MUSHROOM SPAWN

WHAT IS MUSHROOM SPAWN? The Mushroom is an edible fungus and is of a creamy white color with loose gills, which are pinkish-red underneath. The Mushrooms produce seed which we call spores, and there is developed a white fibrous substance in broken threads, called spawn, which is developed and preserved in horse manure pressed in the form of bricks.

CULTURE: Procure fresh horse manure free from litter in sufficient quantity to fill the beds, occasionally turning the manure and watering it slightly if it appears to be not moist enough. Then leave it rest for 3 days, after which it should be turned again adding more water if necessary. After turning, the manure should be firmed. The most particular part is to get the manure moist enough and yet not too moist. After second turning the manure is generally ready for the bed, which are to be 10 inches deep, 4 feet wide and as long as desired. When the temperature of the bed drops to 85 degrees, pure culture spawn is to be inserted in pieces about the size of an egg, 1 foot apart one way and 9 inches the other, just deep enough to cover with a little manure. Keep the temperature of the house between 55 and 60 degrees and occasionally dampen the walls, etc., as required; also dew over the beds with warm water. If the spawn runs properly, a white frothy substance will be observed in about 10 days or 2 weeks. Now cover with one inch thickness of sifted soil, firming it down. Mushrooms will generally appear in from 6 to 8 weeks. Holes made by gathering mushrooms, (which should be twisted) should be filled up with earth. Beds will last 3 months. Should beds appear dry, water with water heated to 90 degrees. 1 brick will spawn 10 square feet of bed.



Mushrooms.

AMERICAN, PURE CULTURE SPAWN Produced by the new grafting process from selected and most prolific varieties; has never failed to run. Price, 35c per brick, postpaid.

MUSTARD

PRICES QUOTED
ARE POSTPAID



Chinese Mustard.

Ger., Senf; Fr., Moutard; Sp., Mostaza.

An ounce will sow 80 feet of drill; two pounds to an acre.

CULTURE: The green leaves are used as a salad or cut and boiled like Spinach. May either be sown in drills 18 inches apart, or broadcast, covering one-half inch deep. For succession, sow every few weeks.

CHINESE (50 days) This is a European variety of very quick growth, highly esteemed by many, being of better quality and flavor and will stand longer before going to seed. A very hardy, broad-leaved variety. Leaves are thick and deeply savoyed, with broad white midrib. Pkt., 5c; oz., 10c; ¼-lb., 25c; lb., 80c.

SOUTHERN GIANT (50 days) The leaves are large, light green, much crimped and frilled at edges. The plant is upright or slightly spreading in growth. Favorite for market and home use, on account of its vigorous growth, hardiness and good quality. Pkt., 5c; oz., 10c; ¼-lb., 25c; lb., 75c.

OSTRICH PLUME Most beautiful variety of very superior flavor. The leaves are beautifully ruffled and curled and curve outward like ostrich plumes. Excellently adapted for garnishing. Being a strictly Southern product it stands our summers remarkably well. The plants

are of vigorous growth and have beautifully dark green leaves. This variety is most productive and most stubborn in running to seed. Pkt., 5c; oz., 10c; ¼-lb., 20c; lb., 80c.

WHITE OR YELLOW LONDON This variety is like the brown, differing only in the color of the seed. We sell great quantities of it for seasoning pickles. Oz., 10c; ¼-lb., 20c; lb., 55c.



White Velvet.

OKRA

PRICES QUOTED
ARE POSTPAID

Ger., Sarran; Fr., Gombaud; Sp., Quimbobbo; Ital., Ocra.

An ounce of seed will plant 30 hills.

CULTURE Be careful not to plant until the ground is warm; wet, cool soil rots the seed. Plant in rows 2 feet apart and 3 feet between rows, and cultivate as for Corn; pick the seed pods as fast as they appear, and the more you pick the more the plant will yield. Seed may be planted as early as March if conditions are favorable.

WHITE VELVET (60 days) Tall-growing sort, with attractive, long, white pods, which are round and of velvety smoothness. Distinct in appearance, of superior flavor and tenderness; very prolific. Pkt., 5c; oz., 10c; ¼-lb., 20c; lb., 55c, postpaid.

KLECKLEY'S FAVORITE The sturdy plants grow 2½ feet high, have many leaves and bear attractive, smooth, white pods at each leaf joint. The pods are about 6 inches long and 1¼ inches in diameter, gradually tapering to the end. While young the pods are tender and fleshy. Pkt., 5c; oz., 10c; ¼-lb., 20c; lb., 55c.

DWARF GREEN, Its green pods impart fine flavor and consistency to **OR DENSITY** soups and stews, besides being palatable when stewed and served as a dish of asparagus. Pkt., 5c; oz., —; ¼-lb., 20c; lb., 55c.

REICHARDT'S EARLY (50 days) Being extremely early, this variety was **PROLIFIC OKRA** sold on the market, just as the common kinds began to form pods. Plants grow from 5 to 7 feet high, bringing out 7 to 12 large branches close above ground, which produce pods in great abundance. These average from 8 to 12 inches in length by 1½ inches in diameter. Pods are long and slender; of a handsome pale green color. Can be picked when plants are two feet high, and continue bearing until killed by frost. Pkt., 5c; oz., 10c; ¼-lb., 20c; lb., 60c.

TALL GREEN Pods are an intense green color, 9 to 10 inches long, very slender, and do not get hard. Pkt., 5c; oz., 10c; ¼-lb., 20c; lb., 55c.

ONIONS

PRICES QUOTED
ARE POSTPAID

Ger., Zwiebel; Fr., Ognon; Sp., Cebolla; Ital., Cipollo.

Sow 1 ounce to 100 feet of drill, or 5 pounds to the acre. If seeds are sown in seed beds and then transplanted, 2½ pounds will plant an acre.

CULTURE: The land chosen for Onions must be wet land, loose, sandy loam or peat and should be kept well drained. Fresh stable manure is entirely out of place as they are loaded with weed seeds, besides being breeding places for all sorts of grub worms. Either drill seeds thinly in rows 14 inches apart or sow seeds in seed beds and when plants are as thick as a straw transplant on ridges; set 2 rows on each ridge, 4 inches apart in the row. Cold and rainy weather in spring causes a great percentage to shoot to seed. We advise pinching off the seed stem close to the Onion. If short before maturity the tops are still standing and green, it is well to run a light roller or plank over them to press the tops down and Onions should be pulled about 10 days after this. Sow seeds in September and October and transplant in January. Crop will be ready in May or June, or sow seed in spring. This crop is very sensitive to variation of temperature but responds quickly to proper treatment. Apply commercial fertilizer at 500 pounds per acre.

RED BERMUDA Bulbs of this variety are similar in form and early ripening to the White or Yellow Bermuda, but grow larger in size, ranging from 3 to 5 inches in diameter; very flat and of a light pink color. The flesh is white, slightly suffused with pink. Pkt., 5c; oz., 20c; ¼-lb., 60c; ½-lb., \$1.15; lb., \$2.00.

SOUTHPORT YELLOW (110 days) A **GLOBE** true Globe Onion which does not revert to the flat type and retains its color; a good keeper and a heavy yielder. Produces large, perfect bulbs of the same size, handsome form and excellent qualities as the White Globe. The color of the skin is brownish yellow; flesh white, fine grained, crisp and mild. Tops die early and uniformly, insuring well ripened bulbs of good keeping quality. Pkt., 5c; oz., 30c; ¼-lb., 85c; ½-lb., \$1.60; lb., \$3.00.

SOUTHPORT WHITE (120 days) A very **GLOBE** handsome Onion of beautiful silvery white color, perfectly globe-shaped, uniform in size, about 2½ inches in diameter; flesh firm, fine grained and of mild flavor. Very small necked. Pkt., 5c; oz., 35c; ¼-lb., \$1.00; ½-lb., \$1.85; lb., \$3.50.



Red Bermuda.

FOR QUANTITIES OF SEEDS, ETC., REQUIRED PER ACRE, SEE INSIDE BACK COVER.

ONIONS—Continued.

CRYSTAL WHITE Is without a doubt the finest white **WAX BERMUDA** Onion in the world, for its unexcelled mild and delicious flavor. Very early, pure white, large, flat, in fact it is the standard and most profitable variety of the Bermuda that one can plant during the spring months in South and Southwest Texas. Pkt., 10c; oz., 40c; $\frac{1}{4}$ -lb., \$1.25; $\frac{1}{2}$ -lb., \$2.25; lb., \$4.00.

AUSTRALIAN BROWN (85 days) Neat, round shape, firm and solid and a splendid keeper. Extra early, a sure cropper; the bulbs somewhat resemble the Danvers in size and form. Flesh is white, crisp, extremely solid and of sweet, mild flavor. Skin an amber brown color; one of the best for fall planting. Pkt., 5c; oz., 30c; $\frac{1}{4}$ -lb., 80c; $\frac{1}{2}$ -lb., \$1.50; lb., \$2.90.

GENUINE PRIZETAKER (90 days) This variety is admitted by the most critical Onion growers to be the largest, finest flavored and most superior Yellow Globe Onion under cultivation. It has a bright, clear, straw color, and is by far the handsomest, most productive, most profitable sort; it is also gifted with strong drought-resisting ability. The necks are very small and the Onions always ripen up hard. An excellent keeper, exceedingly fine flavor, grows to an enormous size and can be grown from seed the first year. The flesh is pure white, fine grained, mild and delicate. Pkt., 10c; oz., 40c; $\frac{1}{4}$ -lb., \$1.15; $\frac{1}{2}$ -lb., \$2.00; lb., \$3.75.

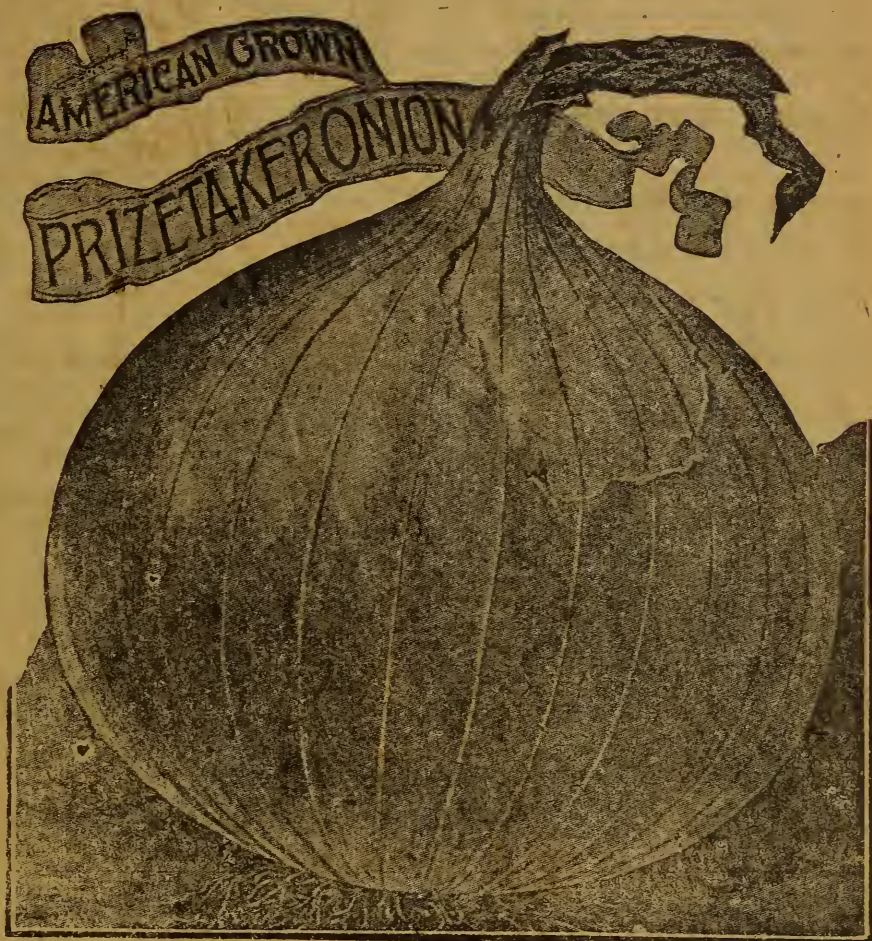
EXTRA EARLY (70 days) This is the **WHITE PEARL** best of all for small pickles and the earliest ripening Onion in existence, frequently maturing in 70 days from sowing the seed. The bulbs, of a pure paper-white, are flattened, of medium size, averaging 1 to $1\frac{1}{2}$ inches in diameter; flesh crisp and mild in flavor. Largely planted for bunching and for sets. Pkt., 10c; oz., 40c; $\frac{1}{4}$ -lb., \$1.25; $\frac{1}{2}$ -lb., \$2.25; lb., \$4.00.

THE HANDSOMEST OF ALL THE RED ONIONS



Southport Red Globe.

DANVERS YELLOW GLOBE (115 days) One of the most extensively used Yellow Onions. Our seed produces the true globe-shaped Danvers; is large in size; an early and abundant cropper; very thick bulb with small neck and brownish yellow skin. Flesh is white, crisp and of mild and excellent flavor. Pkt., 5c; oz., 30c; $\frac{1}{4}$ -lb., 85c; $\frac{1}{2}$ -lb., \$1.60; lb., \$2.90.



SOUTHPORT RED GLOBE (130 days) The handsomest of all the Red Onions; large, solid and of perfect shape. It is the latest member of the Southport family, ripens 10 days after the yellow, but produces more per acre. They ripen down hard and solid, keep well, are uniform, thin-necked and of richly colored, beautiful appearance. The bulbs are ideally globe-shaped, with very smooth, glossy surface, small neck and remarkably beautiful deep red color. The flesh is white, tinged with light purplish pink; mild and tender. Pkt., 5c; oz., 30c; $\frac{1}{4}$ -lb., 90c; $\frac{1}{2}$ -lb., \$1.60; lb., \$3.00.

LARGE RED WETHERSFIELD (110 days) Bulbs large, flattened, yet quite thick; skin deep purple red; flesh purplish white, moderately fine grained and rather strong flavored. Very productive, the best keeper and one of the most popular for general cultivation. There is no better sort for poor and dry soils. It is not an early ripening sort, but continues in growth throughout the season and consequently makes large Onions. Pkt., 5c; oz., 30c; $\frac{1}{4}$ -lb., 85c; $\frac{1}{2}$ -lb., \$1.00; lb., \$2.90.

NOTE: Our pamphlet, "How to Grow Onions," mailed free on request with every order of Onion Seed.

ONIONS—Continued.

BOTTOM ONION SETS

These are the product of seed and are used for "Green Onions" or to produce larger onions, which they do much quicker than can be grown from seed. Plant Bottom Onion Sets for first green onions for table use. Plant in drills 12 inches apart and 4 inches in the row. We give a weighted bushel of 32 pounds.

RED WESTERN SETS Bright deep red in color, even and dry. The most popular variety.

YELLOW WESTERN SETS Produced from seed which makes the finest yellow sets; fine and dry—medium in size.

WHITE WESTERN SETS A fine variety of same quality as the red and yellow sets, but are not as hardy and do not keep as well.

PRICES on Onion Sets:	Postpaid. By Exp.		
	Pt.	Qt.	Pk.
Red Western	20	30	1.25
Yellow Western	20	30	1.25
White Western	20	35	1.35

If Onion Sets in pints and quarts are ordered by express or freight, DEDUCT 5c per pint and 10c per quart.

PLEASE TAKE NOTICE. Onion Sets and other perishable goods will be shipped from here in good condition and will travel at purchaser's risk.

Onion Sets are perishable unless handled properly and no delay should occur in opening up packages containing them. They should be spread out thinly and allowed to air. This will counteract any bad effect or appearance caused by sweating during transportation.

SHALLOTS

Ger., Schallotten; Fr., Eshallotte.

CULTURE: A small-sized Onion which grows in clumps. It is generally grown in the South, and used in its green state for soups, stews, etc. In the fall of the year the bulbs

are divided and set out in rows a foot apart and four to six inches in the rows. They grow and multiply very fast, and can be divided during winter and set out again. Late in the spring, when the tops become dry, they have to be taken up, thoroughly dried and stored in a dry, airy place. **PRICES:** Pt., 20c; qt., 35c, postpaid.

PARSLEY

Ger., Petersilie; Fr., Persil; Sp., Perjil; Ital., Prezzemolo.

CULTURE: Parsley is used for seasoning soups and stews, for salads and also very universally used for garnishing. Succeed best in a rich, mellow soil. Parsley requires a longer time to germinate than Parsnips even, and should therefore be sown early in spring in drills 1 to 2 feet apart, covering the seeds about ½ inch. When plants are well up, thin to 6 inches apart in the row; then after plants are about 4 inches high cut all leaves off; thus starting a new growth of brighter leaves. Seeds may also be sown for fall crop, sowing from end of August until late October. One ounce to 100 feet of drill.

PLAIN OR SINGLE (70 days) Leaves flat, deeply cut but not curled. It is very dark green, hardy and of excellent flavor and preferred for these merits. It is used more for flavoring while the curled sorts are used for garnishing. Pkt., 5c; oz., 10c; ¼-lb., 25c; lb., 70c.

FINE DOUBLE CURLED (65 days) A very fine curled variety. One of the handsomest for garnishing purposes. The exceedingly curled leaves make it desirable. Extensively raised for shipping purposes. This is a vigorous, compact-growing variety. Leaves are very finely cut and closely crisped and curled. Foliage of uniform deep green color. Pkt., 5c; oz., 10c; ¼-lb., 25c; lb., 70c.

TURNIP-ROOTED (100 days) The root is the edible **OR HAMBURG** portion of this variety and resembles a small parsnip both in color and shape. Flesh white, a little dry, and having a flavor similar to Celeriac. Foliage same as plain Parsley. Very hardy and should be cultivated like Parsnip. Extensively grown and used for flavoring soups, etc. Pkt., 5c; oz., 10c; ¼-lb., 25c; lb., 70c.

Prices quoted up to and including 1 lb. are postpaid; if wanted by express, your expense; deduct 5c from ½ lb., and 5c from lb. prices.

PEAS

Peas crop was extremely short. If Peas are wanted in larger quantities please write us and we will quote.

Ger., Erbsen; Fr., Pois; Sp., Chicaros; Ital., Pisello.

CULTURE: Peas of extra early, smooth class are the very first thing to be planted in the garden in spring. The wrinkled sorts follow a little later, as they are not quite so hardy. Tall late varieties need brush or other support. By selecting sorts that do not grow much over two feet high, the necessity of providing brush may be avoided. Judicious selection of varieties and planting frequently for succession will give us a full supply of choicest green peas during almost the entire season, with the possible exception of the hottest part of the summer. Open furrows 3 or 4 inches deep and 3 feet apart; scatter the seed Peas into them and cover with hoe or plow. Cultivate like corn or beans. The late tall sorts may be planted in double rows and brush stuck in between for support. All Garden Peas, however, require good, strong and fertile land. Heavy yields can not be obtained on poor soil. The very dwarfest sorts of the American Wonder type will succeed only on the very richest garden land, and may be planted in rows a foot apart. One pint of seed will sow 100 feet of drill; 1½ to 2 bushels will plant an acre; matures in 45 to 75 days, as to variety.

PREMIUM GEM (55 days) A very desirable early, green, wrinkled Pea. The vine is very productive and grows to a height of from 15 to 18 inches. The pods are of medium size about 3 inches long and crowded with 6 to 8 very large Peas of fine quality. The seed is green, large, wrinkled, often flattened. Postpaid, Pkt., 10c; ½-lb., 25c; 1 lb., 45c; by express, 10 lbs., \$2.50.

EARLY TOM THUMB (48 days) Very dwarfish and quite productive. Can be cultivated in rows a foot apart; requires no branches or sticks. Postpaid, Pkt., 10c; ½-lb., 25c; 1 lb., 45c; by express, 10 lbs., \$3.50.

LITTLE GEM The vines are of dwarf growth, 16-18 inches and produce an abundance of round, well filled

Pods 2½ to 3 inches long. Peas are green wrinkled, of sweet, delicious flavor and excellent quality; 3 days later than American Wonder. Postpaid, Pkt., 10c; ½-lb., 25c; 1 lb., 45c; by express, 10 lbs., \$3.50.

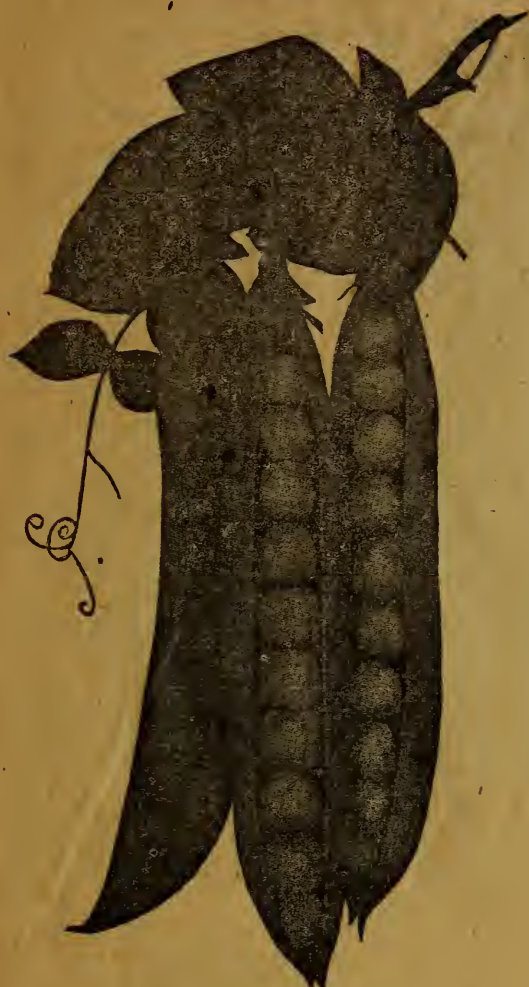
AMERICAN WONDER The earliest of the dwarf, wrinkled varieties. Vines stout, branching, about 9 to 12 inches high and covered with well filled pods containing 5 to 8 large, exceedingly sweet, tender and well flavored Peas. Seed medium sized, wrinkled and pale green. Fit for picking 55 days from planting. Postpaid, Pkt., 10c; ½-lb., 25c; 1 lb., 45c; by express, 10 lbs., \$3.50.

PEAS—Continued.

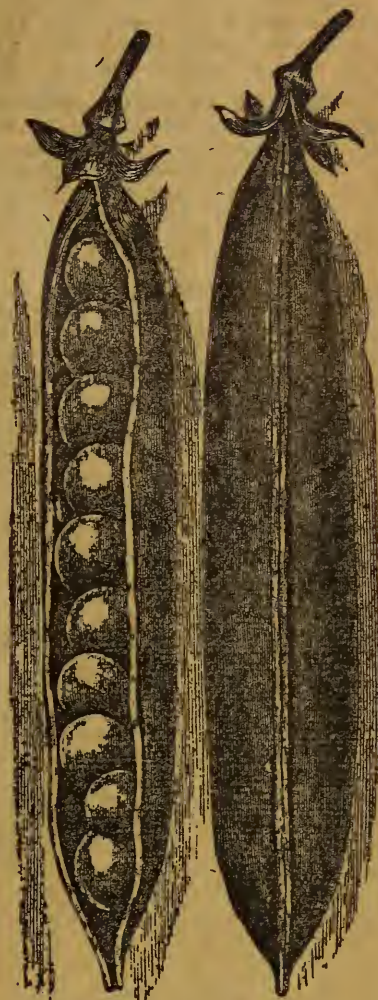
GRADUS, OR PROSPERITY (55 days) An extra early, wrinkled Pea. The immense pods are as large as those of the Telephone, uniformly well shaped, handsome and more attractive than those of the first earlies. The Peas are very large, of splendid quality and beautiful color, which they retain after cooking. We have taken great pains to secure true stock and have it well grown, so we are sure that every one who purchases our seed will be pleased with the variety. Height 3 feet. Pods are dark green, 4 inches in length and pointed. Postpaid, Pkt., 10c; ½-lb., 25c; 1 lb., 45c; by express, 10 lbs., \$3.50.

STRATAGEM (60 days) A vigorous, hardy and luxuriant vine bearing large pods, containing Peas of excellent quality; a heavy cropper, although it has a tendency to sport. Vines 20 inches. Foliage dark green, pods 3½ inches long, straight, broad, pointed, gray green in color. Vines of strong growth with large foliage. Pods well filled with large, dark green Peas of rich, sweet flavor. Postpaid, Pkt., 10c; ½-lb., 25c; 1 lb., 45c; by express, 10 lbs., \$3.50.

EARLY ALASKA (49 days) The dark green color of the pods of this earliest variety in cultivation make it a desirable shipping sort, as it will carry long distances without losing color. Vines 2½ feet high, bearing 4 to 7 pods, which are filled with medium sized, bright green peas of excellent flavor. Ripe Peas small, bluish green. Pods 2¼ to 2¾ inches long, straight and blunt at the ends. Is ready for picking 50 days from planting. Matures all the crop at once, and is an invaluable variety for market gardeners and canners. Postpaid, Pkt., 10c; ½-lb., 25c; 1 lb., 45c; by express, 10 lbs., \$3.50.



American Wonder.



Premium Gem.

**SWEET
AND OF**

**EXCELLENT
FLAVOR**

TELEPHONE (65 days) A fairly early variety, yielding abundant crops, high quality Peas of fine appearance. Vines vigorous, growing about 4 feet high, with large, coarse, light colored leaves. Each vine bears on an average 7 to 10 straight pods, containing 6 or 7 large, wrinkled Peas, closely packed, tender, sweet and of exquisite flavor. It is one of the best sorts for either home or market. Postpaid, Pkt., 10c; ½-lb., 25c; 1 lb., 45c; by express, 10 lbs., \$3.50.

NOTT'S EXCELSIOR The best early, dwarf Pea. It combines the good qualities of the American Wonder and Premium Gem Peas. The vines are larger and more productive than American Wonder and earlier than Premium Gem, and average about 12 inches high. The Peas, in sweetness and quality, are unsurpassed. Seed wrinkled and green in color. A most desirable sort for the market gardener and unsurpassed for the home garden. Postpaid, Pkt., 10c; ½-lb., 25c; 1 lb., 45c; by express, 10 lbs., \$3.50.

FIRST AND BEST (50 days) Average height of growth 2½ to 3 feet. The earliest and most even strain of white seeded Peas. Vines are vigorous and hardy, bearing 3 to 7 straight pods, each containing 5 to 7 medium-sized, smooth Peas. Seed small, smooth, yellowing white. It is fit for table use 50 to 52 days from planting. Postpaid, Pkt., 10c; ½-lb., 25c; 1 lb., 45c; by express, 10 lbs., \$3.50.

BLISS EVERBEARING (60 days) Vine stout, about 2½ to 3 feet high, bearing at the top 6 to 10 broad pods. If these are picked as they mature and the season and soil are favorable, the plant will throw out branches bearing pods which will mature in succession, thus prolonging

**FINE
VARIETY FOR**

**MARKET
AND HOME**

Telephone.



DO NOT OMIT TO INOCULATE YOUR PEAS THIS YEAR.

PEAS—Continued.

the season. The Peas are large and wrinkled, cook very quickly, are tender, of superior flavor and preferred by many to any other sort. Pods $2\frac{3}{4}$ to 3 inches long, broad, light colored and blunt. Postpaid, Pkt., 10c; $\frac{1}{2}$ -lb., 25c; 1 lb., 45c; by express, 10 lbs., \$3.50.

CHAMPION OF ENGLAND (70 days) A well known standard variety considered by many the best tall growing sort for main crop. Very productive and one of the richest and best flavored Peas. Height 4 or 5 feet; seed light green and much shriveled; foliage medium green; pods $2\frac{1}{2}$ to 3 inches long; blunt; medium dark green in color. Postpaid, Pkt., 10c; $\frac{1}{2}$ -lb., 25c; 1 lb., 45c; by express, 10 lbs., \$3.50.

MELTING SUGAR (Edible Pods.) The sweet, brittle and succulent pods have none of the tough, inner lining found in the ordinary varieties of garden Peas; they are used in the same way as snap or string Beans. The pods are very large, extremely tender; vines 4 feet high. Pods 4 to $4\frac{1}{2}$ inches long and $1\frac{1}{4}$ inches broad. Fit for table use 80 days from planting. Postpaid, Pkt., 10c; $\frac{1}{2}$ -lb., 30c; 1 lb., 50c; by express, 10 lbs., \$4.25.

LARGE WHITE MARROWFAT Vines about 5 feet high, and of strong growth. Pods large, cylindrical, rough, light colored and well filled; seed large, smooth, round and light yellow. It is desirable for summer use but is not as sweet and tender as most sorts, although undoubtedly one of the most productive of the garden varieties. Pods 3 inches long, blunt, and light green. Ready to pick 85 days from planting. Postpaid, Pkt., 10c; $\frac{1}{2}$ -lb., 25c; 1 lb., 40c; by express, 10 lbs., \$3.25.

LARGE BLACKKEYE MARROWFAT An excellent variety, growing about 5 feet high; a very prolific bearer of large pods; one of the very best Marrowfat sorts. Strong, vigorous vines bearing pods near the top of the vine. Foliage light in color; pods 3 inches long, blunt, light green. Ready to pick 85 days from planting. Very popular with market gardeners for late fall planting, as it withstands inclement weather and cold better than the early sorts. Postpaid, Pkt., 10c; $\frac{1}{2}$ -lb., 25c; 1 lb., 40c; by express, 10 lbs., \$3.25.

PARSNIPS

Ger., Pastinake; Fr., Panais; Sp., Pastinaca; Ital., Pastinaca.

The value of the Parsnip as a culinary vegetable is well known, but it is not generally appreciated at its full value for stock feeding. On favorable soil it yields an immense quantity of roots more nutritious than turnips and very valuable for dairy stock.

CULTURE: Parsnips thrive best on deep, mellow moderately rich sandy loam. Seed should be sown in early spring, or with first fall rains in rows 18 inches apart $\frac{3}{4}$ of an inch deep, thinning to a stand of 4 to 6 inches apart. One oz. of seed to 200 feet row. 5 lbs required per acre. Matures in 3 to 4 months. Freezing will improve their quality.



IMPROVED HOLLOW CROWN (85 days) A great cropper, and considered the best for general cultivation. The roots are long smooth, tender and very sugary. Pkt., 5c; oz., 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ -lb., 25c; lb., 75c.

IMPROVED GUERNSEY. (80 days) Half long. The roots do not grow as long as the Hollow Crown, but are larger in diameter and more easily gathered. Pkt., 5c; oz., 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ -lb., 30c; lb., 95c.

PEPPER

PRICES QUOTED
ARE POSTPAID

Season 1917 has proven disastrous to the production of Pepper seeds as the early freezes have killed the majority of crops. Seeds are therefore very scarce and high in price. Some sorts we won't be able to offer at all. This is especially true as to the mild varieties and it may be necessary to ask you to accept other varieties than you have ordered. We will, in such case, substitute and give correct label to the variety sent you.

Ger., Pfeffer; Fr., Piment; Sp., Pimiento; Ital., Peperone.

Sow in shallow drills $\frac{1}{2}$ inch deep in hot bed in December or January. To produce strong, robust plants they

in the open field in rows 30 inches apart by 24 inches in the row. As they will suffer no interruption in growth. Peppers are partial to a rich soil and should be well cultivated. One ounce of seed will produce 1500 plants. Crop matures in about 140 days.



Pimiento Pepper.

should be transplanted into another frame or dirtbands when a few inches high, whence they may be transplanted

GENUINE PIMIENTO The fruits of this very productive sort are exceptionally smooth and glossy, of good size, medium length and attractive color. The flesh is very thick and solid, mild and of very fine flavor. The plants are vigorous and upright, about $2\frac{1}{2}$ feet high, with short, broad, dark green leaves. The Green Pepper is excellent stuffed with slaw and pickled, or filled with meat and baked. The thickest fleshed, apple-shaped, ridgeless, sweetest Pepper in existence, and will surely prove a dandy with market gardeners, as well as in home gardens. Owing to the thickness of the meat, shippers will prefer it to the popular Chinese Giant. Pkt., 10c; oz., 55c; $\frac{1}{4}$ -lb., \$1.60.

CHINESE GIANT (130 days) Without doubt one of the very best and largest Mango Peppers. The enormous size fruits are of thick, blocky form, and of most brilliant scarlet. They are from 4 to 5 inches broad at the top and are of equal length divided in 4 to 5 ridges. The first fruits appearing at the base of the plant are set in clusters from 3 to 5 and are generally a little more elongated than the fruits appearing later on the upper branches. Fruit is very uniform in size, containing very few seeds, of a very mild flavor and very thick meat. Most excellent salad

INOCULATED THEY WILL YIELD TWICE AS MUCH.

PEPPER—Continued.

sliced and served as tomatoes. Plants are vigorous in growth, stocky, from 2 to 3 feet in height. Pkt., 10c; oz., 75c; ¼-lb., \$3.00.



Chinese Giant.

SWEET MOUNTAIN (120 days) The fruit does not **OR SPANISH MAMMOTH** ripen until late. It is very large, smooth and handsome; unripe, a dark green color, entirely free from any purple tinge, and when mature, a rich red. Flesh thick, sweet and mild flavored. Can quote in small packages only. Pkt., 10c; oz., 75c.

LONG RED CAYENNE (125 days) A well known medium early variety, having a slender, twisted and pointed pod about 4 inches long. Color deep green when fruit is young; when ripe, of a bright red color. Extremely strong and pungent. Pkt., 5c; oz., 60c; ¼-lb., \$2.25.

BIRD EYE Small as the name indicates. It is very hot and used principally for pepper vinegar. Pkt., 10c; oz., 75c.

RUBY KING (130 days) An improved American variety. Very large and attractive. Grows about 2½ feet high; vigorous and productive. Fruits are often from 4 to 4½ inches long and of deep green color when young, bright red when ripe. The flesh is thick and mild flavored. One of the best varieties for mangoes or stuffed Peppers. Can quote in small packages only. Pkt., 10c; oz., 75c.

RED CHERRY A second early sort. Plant tall, bearing a profusion of round, bright red fruit which is very pungent when ripe. The plant, when in fruit, is very handsome and ornamental. Pkt., 10c; oz., 75c.

MEXICAN CHILI (140 days) The kind used in making Chili Con Carne. The Pepper that has made the tamales of Mexico famous is becoming very popular in the Southwest. It is a medium size, pear-shaped Pepper, and turns bluish black when dried. We have the true Mexican grown seed. Pkt., 5c; oz., 50c; ¼-lb., \$1.35.

TABASCO (Genuine) Is a full bushy-like growth, three or four feet in height; produces an enormous number of small slender and very hot fruit one inch in length. Vivid scarlet in color. The variety from which the famous Tabasco sauce is made. Very late in maturity. Pkt., 10c; oz., 50c; ¼-lb., \$1.35.

POTATOES

IRISH.

TRUCKERS WHO WILL WRITE US FOR PRICES WILL KINDLY STATE QUANTITIES DESIRED.
WE WILL MAKE ESPECIALLY LOW FIGURES ON CAR LOTS DELIVERED AT YOUR STATION.

SPRING PLANTING. The Potato requires a rich sandy loam enriched with thoroughly decomposed manure. The ground should be prepared as carefully and thoroughly for potatoes as for any other crop. If large potatoes are wanted do not plant small ones, always select a medium size to large tuber, cut them into 4 or 6 pieces according to size, preserving as many eyes to each as possible and you will have strong healthy vines and roots. A cut potato will start off much quicker than a whole one. Wet land produces a coarse, watery, unpalatable potato of little value. Open furrows 4 inches deep and 2½ feet apart, dropping potatoes 12 inches apart and cover. Cultivate frequently. After vines are 4 to 6 inches high hilling should be done after which all deep cultivation should cease. It requires 8 to 10 bushels to plant one acre. One peck will plant a space 30x50 feet.

FALL PLANTING: Use the same directions as for spring planting, with the exception for fall planting always plant the whole potato, using the small potatoes with two to three eyes.

GREEN MOUNTAIN This variety has made an enviable record for yield, size, smoothness and handsome appearance. Good large size, hardly ever small ones, nearly round in shape, but flattened; just what is most desired now; skin white. Potatoes never prongy and never scabby, almost blight-proof; a sure yielder where others fail, in clay and all other soils. Ask for prices.

BLISS TRIUMPH This is without doubt the most popular and easily the leading Potato in the South, and there



Bliss Triumph.

is a greater demand for it than for any other early. The

OUR PEPPERS CONSIST OF FINE NEW JERSEY STOCK.

POTATOES—IRISH—Continued.

Potatoes we offer are smooth, clean, and free from prongs and scab—growing stronger and more vigorous, maturing in a shorter time. Our stock is genuine Minnesota grown; none better to be had. Ask for prices.

IRISH COBBLERS This variety is one of the most reliable and popular of the early varieties. It is of handsome creamy white color and of excellent quality, making it most desirable for the best trade. It is a vigorous grower, ripens uniformly and a good keeper; in short, one of the best all-around early Potatoes on the market. Ask for prices.

POTATOES, SWEET

CULTURE: Prepare a bed of good soil, rather sandy, and lay potatoes close together. Cover 5 inches deep and water moderately. When plants are formed—in about six weeks—set one foot apart on ridges four feet apart, well

drawn up and rather flat on top. Use hoe to keep young grass from choking plants and some horse cultivating is advisable. No further attention is necessary.

PUMPKIN YAM This Potato is becoming the leading variety in our market; the skin is of reddish-brown color; flesh dark salmon color, very sweet and almost similar in taste to Cashaw Pumpkin. Very fine for table use.

BUNCH OR VINELESS YAM Besides being vineless and easily cultivated, it is a most delicious potato, of a rich golden color, and in quality equal to any of the best running varieties. This is a favorite among market gardeners and truckers, a great many of whom are growing it exclusively. They can be shipped some distance, where good transportation facilities are found.

Sweet Potatoes will yield from 300 to 400 bushels per acre. They are always scarce and command the highest prices. By carefully hilling and storing away, they will keep well with but little loss. Ask for prices.

Prices, slips 50c per 100; \$3.50 per 1000, at buyer's expense. Special prices on larger lots.

PUMPKINS

PRICES QUOTED
ARE POSTPAID

Ger., Kuerbis; Fr., Potiron; Sp., Calabaza.

One ounce will plant 10 to 25 hills. Crop matures in three to four months.

CULTURE: Pumpkins are not so particular in regard to soil as Melons or Cucumbers, but are cultivated the same, though on a larger scale. If large quantities of Pumpkins are grown it is advisable to plant them on a field by themselves, as they readily mix with and injure the quality of the finest squashes and other vines. They are often raised between corn, but more properly belong to the farm. If planted in home garden you should put them in a most remote corner. Plant in hills 8x8 feet, in good corn land. The Cashaw likes soil a little richer than the other varieties. In the Brazos "bottom" lands enormous crops are grown by planting when Corn is "laid by." As a food for stock, Pumpkins are being used in this State as they never were before.

CONNECTICUT FIELD (100 days) An immensely productive, large, orange-red colored variety, round or slightly oval shaped with rich orange yellow flesh. Extensively grown for stockfeeding, and generally planted with corn. Hardest of all and good for pies. Pkt., 5c; oz., 10c; ¼-lb., 20c; lb., 60c.

JAPANESE PIE (80 days) A high quality pumpkin of Japanese origin. The flesh is very thick, of a rich salmon color, fine grained, dry and sweet. A very productive crooked-neck variety of early maturity and medium size; small seed cavity and a good keeper. Highly desirable as a pie or cooking pumpkin. Pkt., 5c; oz., 10c; ¼-lb., 25c; lb., 75c.

TENNESSEE SWEET POTATO (80 days) A magnificent bell-shaped variety of medium size, slightly ribbed; color creamy white, sometimes lightly striped with green. Flesh thick, creamy white, remarkably fine grained, dry and brittle, hardy and productive and keeps perfectly sound for a long period. When cooked resembles sweet potato in taste; has no superior for making pies and custards. Pkt., 5c; oz., 10c; ¼-lb., 25c; lb., 75c.

MEXICAN LAGUNA Originated in the famous Laguna lake districts of Northern Mexico, this variety is peculiar, comprising different shapes and sizes, which are all good. They are very hardy and prolific, splendidly suitable for



Improved Green Striped Cashaw.



Large Cheese, or Kentucky Field.

shipping. They grow to a fair medium size, about 25 to 40 pounds, and while they have no special merits as to eating quality, they will outyield and are of much greater feeding value than any American variety. Greedily eaten by all stock, especially cows and hogs, which eat the entire fruit, rind and all. The vines are hardy, vigorous and very prolific; fruit has a tough rind and will keep indefinitely. Its drouth resisting qualities are unequalled; may be planted in corn after same is laid by and the average yield will be from 5 to 10 tons per acre. Pkt., 5c; oz., 15c; ¼-lb., 40c; lb., \$1.50.

MAMMOTH TOURS Immense size, often weighs 100 pounds; oblong, skin green; flesh of salmon color, seed peculiar shape; good exhibition sort, or for feeding stock in winter. Pkt., 5c; oz., 15c; ¼-lb., 35c; lb., \$1.25.

FOR QUANTITIES OF SEEDS, ETC., REQUIRED PER ACRE, SEE INSIDE BACK COVER.

PUMPKINS—Continued.

LARGE CHEESE, OR KENTUCKY FIELD (100 days) A large round flat-tened pumpkin, with broad ribs. Often attains a diameter of two feet. Color creamy-buff. The flesh is yellow, tender and of excellent quality. Very popular for feeding stock. Pkt., 5c; oz., 10c; ¼-lb., 20c; lb., 50c.

SMALL SUGAR, OR NEW ENGLAND PIE (75 days) This handsome variety is small but very deep orange; grained and of the very best quality. Skin deep orange; flesh rich, deep yellow; excellent boiled or for pies. Aver-

aging about 10 inches in diameter, of excellent keeping qualities, flattened and slightly ribbed. Pkt., 5c; oz., 10c; ¼-lb., 20c; lb., 75c.

IMPROVED GREEN STRIPED CASHAW (85 days) A crooked-necked variety, with green and white striped skin. The flesh is of rich yellow color, solid, fine grained, very thick and sweet. This is one of the finest Pumpkins in existence; a long, crooked neck, terminating in a round or oblong end, enclosing a very small seed cavity; flesh surrounding seed cavity very thick. The neck is absolutely solid, rivaling the finest Sweet Potatoes for baking, or as a pie sort it has no equal. A splendid keeper. Pkt., 5c; oz., 15c; ¼-lb., 40c; lb., \$1.25.

RADISH

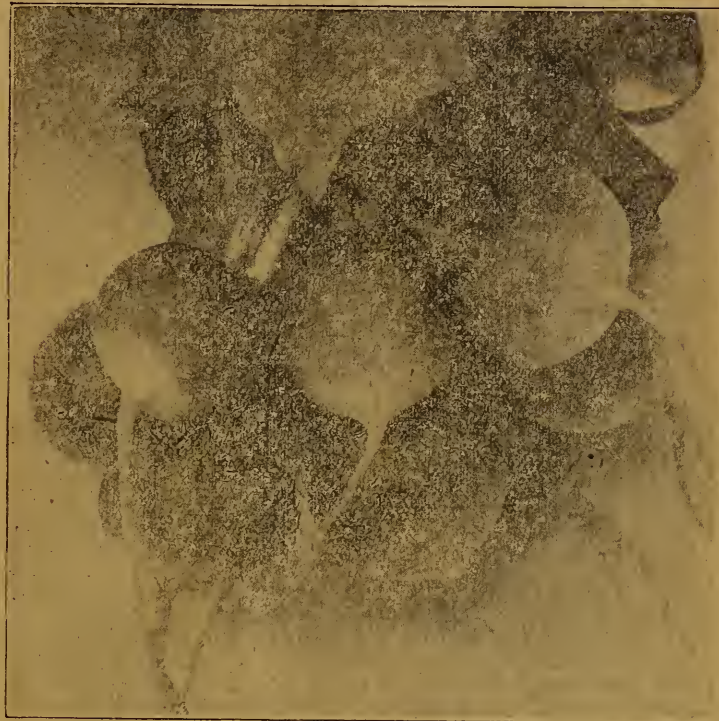
PRICES QUOTED
ARE POSTPAID

Ger., Radies; Fr., Radis; Sp., Rabinas; Ital., Rave-nello.

CULTURE: The soil for this most popular vegetable should be very rich and finely pulverized, of a sand loamy nature; as their tenderness depends entirely on the rapidity of their growth. Avoid sowing too thick as in such case they will form no bulb. If there is a deficiency of moisture Radishes are very likely to be pithy. For succession sow every 10 days. 1 oz. of seed to 100 feet of row; 8 lbs. will plant one acre. Sow seed ½ inch deep in rows 1 foot apart. Mature in 18 to 70 days as to variety.

HALF-LONG BRIGHTEST SCARLET, WHITE TIP (23 days) A beautiful half-long, bright scarlet with snow white tip Radish; a splendid seller and the best table variety; ready for the table in 23 days. Pkt., 5c; oz., 15c; ¼-lb., 40c; lb., \$1.35.

LONG BRIGHTEST SCARLET, WHITE TIPPED (30 days) This beautiful and valuable variety is the earliest of the long scarlet class. Color of brightest scarlet, of long thin shape, beautifully tipped with white. Pkt., 5c; oz., 15c; ¼-lb., 40c; lb., \$1.35.



Scarlet Turnip, White Tip.



Chartier.

EARLY SCARLET GLOBE (20 days) A splendid large first early radish; in shape, a little longer than round, and of a brilliant and attractive bright scarlet color. Has a small top; flesh is white and tender. Splendid for forcing and outdoors culture as well. Pkt., 5c; oz., 15c; ¼-lb., 40c; lb., \$1.50.

CHARTIER (35 days) This is one of the best long Radishes for outdoor planting. Tops of medium size. The roots are rather long, averaging 7 to 8 inches when matured. Scarlet—shading to white at the tip; withstands heat and remains in the ground a long time before becoming "hot." A fine long variety. Pkt., 5c; oz., 15c; ¼-lb., 40c; lb., \$1.35.

EARLY SCARLET TURNIP, WHITE TIPPED (20 days) Roots are slightly flattened on the under side; color very deep scarlet, with distinct white tips; flesh white, of best quality. A splendid Radish of fine shape, uniformity, handsome appearance and solidity; superior to all other strains of its class in every respect. Equally as good for forcing as outdoor culture. Pkt., 5c; oz., 20c; ¼-lb., 60c; lb., \$1.90.

EARLY LONG SCARLET, SHORT TOP (35 days) This is a standard, most excellent sort either for home garden or the market. Tops short and comparatively small. Roots smooth, slender, uniform in shape and a very attractive bright red in color. They grow half out of the ground and continue crisp and tender until fully matured, when they are about 6 inches long. Pkt., 5c; oz., 15c; ¼-lb., 40c; lb., \$1.35.

RADISHES—Continued.

CINCINNATI MARKET A strain of the long scarlet, growing to slightly larger size, fully as early and darker in color. It is very early, splendid for shipping. The tops are very small. They grow straight and smooth, from 6-7 inches long. The flesh is very crisp, tender and delicious. Pkt., 5c; oz., 15c; ¼-lb., 40c; lb., \$1.35.

EARLY SCARLET TURNIP (20 days) A round, red, turnip-shaped Radish with a small top and of very quick growth. A very early variety, deserving general cultivation on account of its rich color and crisp, tender flesh. Very desirable for early outdoor planting as well as forcing. Pkt., 5c; oz., 15c; ¼-lb., 40c; lb., \$1.50.

WHITE GLOBE (20 days) Similar to the Scarlet Globe, save in the color. This is an early white Radish, a little more flattened than Scarlet Turnip, of smaller size and a fraction earlier in maturing. Tops very small, roots about one inch in diameter when mature. Flesh pure white and tender. Splendid for forcing. Pkt., 5c; oz., 15c; ¼-lb., 40c; lb., \$1.50.

FRENCH BREAKFAST (25 days) A quick growing, medium sized Radish, rather oblong in shape; color a beautiful scarlet, except near the tip, where it is pure white. A splendid variety for the table on account of its excellent quality and attractive color. This olive-shaped sort is about 1½ inches long by ¾ inch in diameter when fully grown. Pkt., 5c; oz., 15c; ¼-lb., 40c; lb., \$1.50.

ICICLE (25 days) This Radish grows about 4 to 5 inches long, is of transparent whiteness, with short leaves, and makes its growth quickly. It is of most excellent flavor and equally desirable for home use and market gardeners. Pkt., 5c; oz., 15c; ¼-lb., 40c; lb., \$1.50.

LONG WHITE VIENNA, OR LADY FINGER An early maturing and attractive, long, white, summer Radish of most excellent quality. Tops are of medium size. Roots pure white, slender, smooth and averaging when mature 6 to 7 inches long by about ⅝ to ¾ inch in diameter at thickest part. Flesh very crisp and tender. Pkt., 5c; oz., 15c; ¼-lb., 40c; lb., \$1.50.

CHINA ROSE WINTER (60 days) Grows to enormous size and is good in all stages of its growth; a plant that can be planted in the fall and roots can be pulled until late in the spring. Roots are cylindrical, or largest at the bottom, tapering abruptly to a small tap. Skin very smooth and of a bright rose color; flesh firm, crisp, tender and quite pungent. Pkt., 5c; oz., 15c; ¼-lb., 40c; lb., \$1.50.

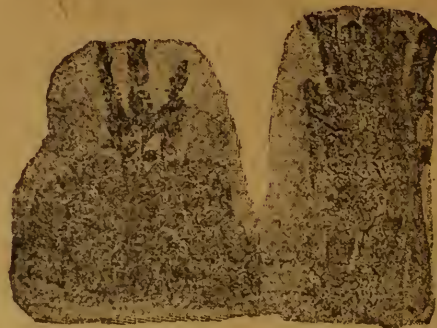
LONG BLACK SPANISH (70 days) A winter variety. Plant in the fall and pull as wanted. Those weighing two pounds will be found as brittle as the younger ones. Pkt., 5c; oz., 10c; ¼-lb., 30c; lb., \$1.00.

ROUND BLACK SPANISH (50 days) Similar to the above in every respect, except the tuber is globe-shaped instead of being oblong. Pkt., 5c; oz., 10c; ¼-lb., 30c; lb., \$1.00.

RHUBARB

OR PIE PLANT.
RHABARBER.

The leaf stalks of Rhubarb is the portion being used and is the first product of the season from the garden and is indispensable wherever known in making those delicious and highly aromatic sauces, tonics, and in the making of Rhubarb pies. It is impossible to raise Rhubarb in our Gulf Coast country successfully from year to year, that is without planting new roots every fall, as they die out during the hot summer months, not being accustomed to semi-tropical climate. Sow seed in frame in the spring and when large enough transplant in rows 1 foot apart each way. The following spring plant out in rows 5 feet apart each way and incorporate a liberal supply of decomposed manure with the soil. Cultivate fully, and cut blossom stalks back well into ground. 1 ounce will drill 75 feet of row.



Rhubarb, or Pie Plant.

One of the earliest vegetables in the spring and highly esteemed as a spring tonic. Every garden should contain a bed of Rhubarb Roots. One ounce will sow 100 feet of drill.

Sow in spring in seed bed, in drills one foot apart. Cultivate well during the season, and in the autumn or following spring transplant into deep, rich soil, from 3 to 4 feet apart.

RHUBARB SEED Vigorous and productive. The leaf stalks are very numerous, some being from 15 to 20 inches in length and 1½ inch wide. Pkt., 5c; oz., 15c; ¼-lb., 35c; lb., \$1.00, postpaid.

RHUBARB ROOTS The planting of these is a by far more satisfactory way than to attempt to raise roots from seed. Half shady places are required as well as a plentiful supply of water for successful growing. 25c each, by mail, postpaid. By express, not prepaid, \$1.50 per dozen.

ROSELLE

THE AUSTRALIAN JELLY PLANT.

This plant, coming from Queensland, Australia, will grow wherever cotton grows, and with much the same cultivation. It blossoms in October and November and after the blossoming a seed pod forms with fleshy red leaves around it. Pick this while soft, put in a kettle with just enough water to cover and boil, strain, add ½ pint sugar and ¼ lemon juice to each pint of juice and boil till it jellies. It has a delicious flavor between the currant and quince; many prefer to either. It is probably the most valuable jelly plant for the South, easily replacing the cranberry. It can also be made into jams, pies, puddings, etc.

It is easily grown from seed, which should not be planted till the ground becomes warm; if given plenty of water it will require 8x8 feet. It will not mature seed in the colder climates, but in the favored Gulf Coast Country it matures perfect seed. Our seed is specially grown for us at La-Granja, the fruit and flower farm of Eltweed Pomeroy, at Donna, Texas, and is selected with great care.

Price, 25c per packet; \$1.50 per quarter pound.

SALSIFY

OR VEGETABLE OYSTER.
HAFER WURZEL.

A nutritious esculent of oyster flavor. Sow the seed early in spring, in drills one foot apart and one inch deep, thinning out the young plants to four inches. The roots will be ready for use in 3 to 4 months when a supply should be taken up and stored in moist sand in a cool room. Those remaining will suffer no injury by being left in the ground until spring. The roots are boiled like Carrots or Parsnips or half boiled and grated, formed into small balls, dipped in a batter and fried like oysters, of which their flavor partakes. 1 ounce to 100 feet of drill.

LONG WHITE A favorite variety; fine flavored. Pkt., 5c; oz., 10c; ¼-lb., 30c; lb., \$1.00, postpaid.

MAMMOTH SANDWICH ISLAND (95 days) Roots large, strong growing, smooth, white and tapering, and less liable to branch. Of superior quality and delicate in flavor. Pkt., 5c; oz., 20c; ¼-lb., 40c; lb., \$1.25, postpaid.

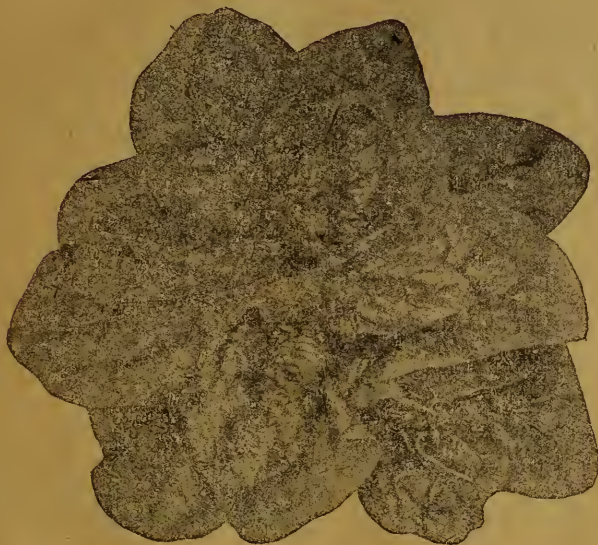
FOR QUANTITIES OF SEEDS, ETC., REQUIRED PER ACRE, SEE INSIDE BACK COVER.

SPINACH

Ger., Spinat; Fr., Espinard; Sp., Espinaca; Ital., Spinace.

One ounce to 100 feet of drill; 10 to 12 pounds to an acre.

CULTURE: Seed should be planted in very rich soil in drills 12 inches apart, and thin to about 2 inches apart when the leaves are an inch wide. Seeds may also be sown broadcast in beds, sowing very thinly to eliminate thinning out. Plant from September to March. If the season is dry and hot do not plant, for Spinach seed requires cool nights and moist ground in order to germinate. No plant makes more palatable and nutritious greens than Spinach when properly prepared, retaining its bright green color after cooking.



Bloomsdale Spinach.

BLOOMSDALE (45 days) It is a very early variety of upright growth, with thick, glossy, dark green leaves of medium size, pointed but quite broad, and crumpled or blistered. Unexcelled as a fall or winter variety as it is hardy and grows rapidly to a suitable size but is inclined to turn to seed quickly in warm weather. Round seeded. We are selling thousands of pounds annually as it is like no other especially suitable for long distance shipping owing to the elasticity of the leaves. Fine substance and flavor. Pkt., 10c; oz., 20c; ¼-lb., 50c; lb., \$1.75.

PRICKLY SEEDED A very hardy variety which withstands cold weather remarkably well. Largely used for fall and very early spring sowings. The leaves are large, very fleshy and tender. Pkt., 5c; oz., 10c; ½-lb., 35c; lb., \$1.00.

GIANT THICK LEAF A new and superior spinach for either spring or fall use as it is very hardy and slow in running to seed. A strong growing and early variety producing large, usually rounded or broad arrow-shaped leaves, the surface of which is partly smooth or slightly crumpled, thick and of fine deep green color. Seed round. One of the most desirable sorts. Pkt., 10c; oz., 20c; ¼-lb., 50c; lb., \$1.75.

SQUASH

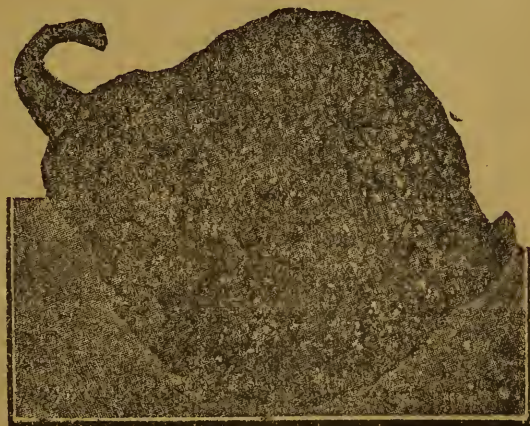
PRICES QUOTED
ARE POSTPAID

Ger., Speise-Kuerbis; Fr., Courge; Sp., Calabaza; Ital., Zucco.

CULTURE: Being sensitive to frost the seed cannot be sown in the open until danger of frost is past. Although they might be advanced in dirt-bands like cucumbers and melons and transplanted in the field early in March. There are two species of Squash. 1st, the Summer Squash, those of young and tender state and those winter varieties having larger hardshelled fruits which are grown and may be stored for baking, etc., in winter. Plant the Bush varieties in hills 4 feet apart and the running varieties 6x10 feet. To prevent hybridizing plant far away from other cucurbitaceous plants. Seeds of this class when 2 years old will prove more productive and make less vine. 1 ounce to 100 feet row; 3 lbs. to the acre, using 8 to 10 seeds to the hill.

EARLY WHITE BUSH, (50 days) The most extensively grown for market and shipping purposes; it is earlier than any other kind, of dwarf habit, growing in true bush form and occupying less room and are very productive. The fruits are rather small, thick, with comparatively smooth surface and of a creamy white color. It bears throughout the season if fruits are kept gathered. A handsome summer variety of good quality. Pkt., 5c; oz., 10c; ¼-lb., 30c; lb., \$1.00.

MAMMOTH WHITE, (55 days) Same as above, but **BUSH SCALLOP** of monstrous size. Excellent large strain. Nearly as early as the common sort. The most

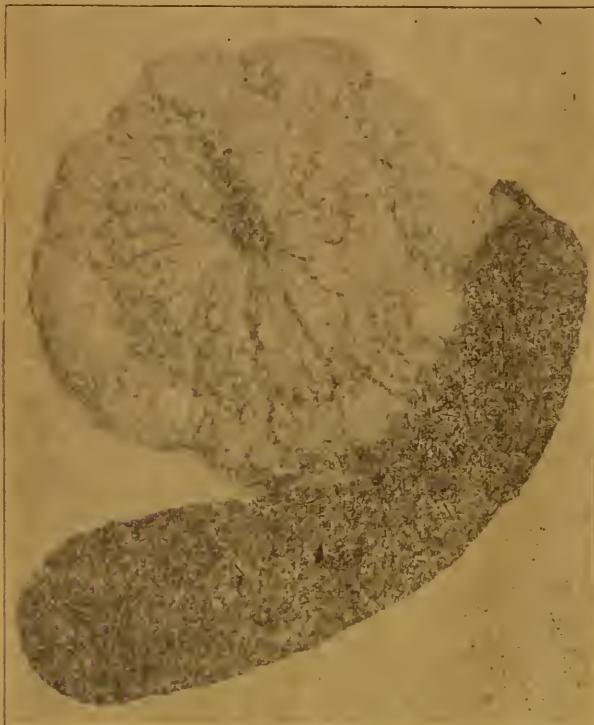


Hubbard.

handsome of the summer varieties, somewhat flattened and scalloped. The fruit is uniformly warted and of a beautiful clear waxy color. Splendid for market and home garden. Splendid shipper. Pkt., 5c; oz., 10c; ¼-lb., 30c; lb., \$1.00.

SQUASH—Continued.

GOLDEN SUMMER CROOKNECK (45 days) Plants of true bush growth, very early fruiting and productive. Its cooking qualities are unexcelled. Fruits, when fully grown, are about one foot long; shell very hard when ripe. Golden skin, nicely warted and of excellent eating properties; very salable. Pkt., 5c; oz., 10c; ¼-lb., 30c; lb., \$1.00.



Early White Bush and Summer Crookneck.

EARLY YELLOW BUSH (45 days) A very early somewhat flattened scalloped Bush Squash of largest size. Skin deep orange, flesh pale yellow and of very good flavor. A very fine summer variety. Pkt., 5c; oz., 10c; ¼-lb., 25c; lb., 75c.

BOSTON MARROW (60 days) A very productive fall and winter variety of medium to large size, oval shape, skin thin; when ripe bright orange with a shading of light cream color. Flesh rich salmon yellow; fine grained and of excellent flavor, but not as dry as the Hubbard. Pkt., 5c; oz., 10c; ¼-lb., 25c; lb., 75c.

HUBBARD (65 days) This is one of the best of the winter Squashes; flesh bright orange-yellow, fine grained, very dry, sweet and rich flavored; keeps well through the winter; boils or bakes exceedingly dry and is esteemed by many to be as good baked as the Sweet Potato. Our stock is most carefully selected in regard to quality of the flesh and color and wartiness of the shell, but the latter peculiarities are largely determined by the soils in which the Squashes are raised. Pkt., 5c; oz., 10c; ¼-lb., 30c; lb., \$1.00.

SORREL

Ger., Sauerampfer; Fr., Oseille; Ital., Acetosa.

The improved varieties, when well grown and cooked like spinach, make a healthful and very palatable dish. Sow in drills early in the spring and thin the seedlings to 6 or 8 inches apart in the row.

LARGE LEAVED FRENCH The best garden variety, having large, pale green leaves of fine quality. Pkt., 5c; oz., 15c; 2 oz., 25c; ¼-lb., 40c, postpaid.

TOMATOES

PRICES QUOTED
ARE POSTPAID

Ger., Tomato; Fr., Tomato; Sp., Tomato; Ital., Pomo d'oro.

An ounce of seed should produce 2000 seedlings.

CULTURE: To insure success with Tomatoes depends largely upon securing a rapid, vigorous and unchecked growth during the early part of the season. Sow in hotbed either late December or early January; when plants have four leaves transplant in cold frame about four inches apart, giving plenty of air, thus securing a vigorous and healthy growth, fitting them strong and stocky for transplanting in open ground after danger of frost is past. No check or setback should occur while plants are young, as it greatly impairs the productiveness. For further success of producing large sized fruit, combined with earliness, it is very essential that the vines are properly pruned and trained up. When plants are about ½-foot high they start to branch out. The largest and most vigorous of these branches and the stem are selected to stay while all other branches are pinched off. These two branches becoming equally vigorous and striving up should be tied to a stake. All side branches appearing should be kept trimmed off, thus the vitality, otherwise exhausted in branches and leaves, is utilized in forming fruit of larger size.

PERFECTION (Bright Red) (110 days) This is one of the most handsome Tomatoes grown, and all who have tried its invariably large, round, smooth, blood-red fruit pronounce it of highest quality. The Perfection Tomato may be described as an improved Acme with red skin. The skin is sufficiently tough and the fruits so solid they may be shipped long distances and reach in good condition. A week or ten days earlier than Stone. A desirable sort for gardeners and canners who require a red tomato. Pkt., 5c; oz., 30c; ¼-lb., 85c; lb., \$3.00.

SPARK'S EARLIANA (Bright Red) (90 days) The earliest, smooth, bright red Tomato of good size. It is so far superior in hardness, sure setting of fruits, size and smooth, uniform shape, that it is now planted exclusively in this section. Plants are compact in growth, with short, close-jointed branches, setting fruits very freely. The Tomatoes are quite uniform in size and of regular form. They are fleshy, solid and excellent for shipping purposes. Its solidity and fine quality are quite equal to the best medium and late sorts. Spark's Earliana is as near seedless

FOR QUANTITIES OF SEEDS, ETC., REQUIRED PER ACRE, SEE INSIDE BACK COVER.

TOMATOES—Continued.



Trophy.

Dwarf Champion.

Stone.

as any Tomato we ever saw, containing less than one-fourth the seed of other varieties. Pkt., 5c; oz., 30c; ¼-lb., 85c; lb., \$3.00.

CHALK'S EARLY JEWEL (Bright Red) (100 days) Within a week or ten days as early as the famous Spark's Earliana, it is even a heavier cropper, with Tomatoes of large size and sweeter flavor, while its more robust growth makes it a surer cropper. Pkt., 5c; oz., 35c; ¼-lb., \$1.00; lb., \$3.50.

DWARF STONE (Bright Red) (110 days) This dwarf Tomato has a stout, upright and compact growth. Vines are very stout and prolific. The fruits are larger than Dwarf Champion, very meaty and solid. Shape is perfect, the skin is free from cracks; color is bright red. An exceedingly tasty sort and a great favorite, where ground and space is valuable. Pkt., 5c; oz., 35c; ¼-lb., \$1.15; lb., \$3.50.

STONE (Bright Red) (115 days) The greatest canning Tomato in the world. The largest, bright red, perfectly smooth, high yielding, best keeping, finest flavored variety in existence. Vines vigorous and productive. The best all-around variety where earliness is not important. Very solid, ripening right up to the stem without any cracks or green core. The foliage is rather open, admitting the sunlight to the center of each plant, so that all the fruits are thoroughly ripened, the leaves are dark green and not inclined to curl. Flesh thick, solid, with comparatively few seeds and of sweet flavor; skin thin, but strong enough to make it a good shipper. Pkt., 5c; oz., 30c; ¼-lb., 85c; lb., \$3.00.

EARLY (Purplish-Pink) This **DETROIT** new splendid variety is now generally recognized as one of the most valuable shipping Tomatoes yet introduced. The vines are vigorous and very productive. The fruits are very uniform in size, nearly globeshaped, firm and of excellent quality. The most productive of purplish-pink Tomatoes; freedom from cracking and from tendency to blight. Desirable

for home garden. Pkt., 5c; oz., 40c; ¼-lb., \$1.20; lb., \$4.00.

PONDEROSA (Purple) Is amongst the very largest fruited sorts in cultivation, and the most meaty of all Tomatoes as the firm fine-grained flesh extends to the very center; without core and almost seedless. The vines are of strong growth and bear well, fruits attaining a weight of one pound or more. Same are deep purple, oblong in form, ridged or ribbed. Generally produce fruits in clusters of four to six, luscious, free from acid, splendid for slicing, as solid as a rock. Pkt., 5c; oz., 40c; ¼-lb., \$1.20; lb., \$4.00.

BONNY BEST (Scarlet) Of about the same season as Chalk's Jewel, but fruits average somewhat smaller. They are of bright scarlet color, always smooth and of remarkably uniform size and shape. An elegant sort for market and shipping on account of its even size. Well adapted for forcing under glass. Pkt., 5c; oz., 40c; ¼-lb., \$1.20; lb., \$4.00.

FAVORITE (Bright Red) Is one of the best shaped, largest, bright red Tomatoes in existence. The fruit ripens



Livingston's Beauty.

TOMATOES—Continued.

evenly, is always smooth, free from cracks and holds its size to the end of the season. Flesh is of good flavor, very solid. Pkt., 5c; oz., 35c; $\frac{1}{4}$ -lb., \$1.00; lb., \$3.50.



Livingston's Globe.

JUNE PINK (Pink) Ripens as early as Spark's Earliana, and ten days to two weeks earlier than Chalk's Early Jewel. It is an enormous bearer, clusters of 6 to 10 fruits being borne both at the crown and at the forks of the branches. The fruit is of medium size, uniform, smooth and attractively shaped, without cracks or any green core. The skin is reasonably tough, so that it is excellent for shipping. In color it is a bright, pleasant pink. Pkt., 5c; oz., 40c; $\frac{1}{4}$ -lb., \$1.20; lb., \$4.00.

McGEE A new sort originated in Texas. This Tomato resembles the Earliana and June Pink, the fruit being mixed colors; both pink and red, not from the same plant but from same patch or field. Pkt., 5c; oz., 40c; $\frac{1}{4}$ -lb., \$1.20; lb., \$4.00.

DWARF CHAMPION (Purple) (100 days) It is one of the best of the so-called tree Tomatoes, of stiff, vigorous, upright growth, with fruit well above the soil and early in maturity. The color of the fruit is purplish pink, always round, smooth and symmetrical. Size medium, table quality superior. A good shipper; valuable for home use. Pkt., 5c; oz., 40c; $\frac{1}{4}$ -lb., \$1.20; lb., \$4.00.

LIVINGSTON'S BEAUTY (Purple) (115 days) Livingston's Beauty has retained the reputation it made years ago as a perfect Tomato. The plants make a strong growth, are hardy and bear plentifully; the fruit is produced in clusters of 4 to 6, is large, of perfect shape and retains its size until late in the season. Ripens early, has firm flesh of excellent quality; seed cells are very small. May be picked quite green; will ripen up nicely, look well and keep in perfect condition for a week after becoming fully ripe. For shipping and early market it can not be excelled. Pkt., 5c; oz., 30c; $\frac{1}{4}$ -lb., 80c; lb., \$2.75.

LIVINGSTON'S GLOBE (Purple) The finest early purple Tomato in existence. A very beautiful distinct globe shaped variety. Belonging to the first early varieties, it forms fruits of good large marketable size. It is always smooth, firm fleshed, making few seeds, ripening early. The color is a fine glossy rose, tinged with purple. It is exceedingly productive, having plants with many short joints, at which large clusters containing three to seven fruits are formed. A remarkably good keeper. The fruit is delicious, being mild and of a fine flavor, unsurpassed for slicing. Its blight-proof qualities are remarkable, splendid shipper to distant markets, and especially adapted to our southern climate. Pkt., 5c; oz., 35c; $\frac{1}{4}$ -lb., \$1.00; lb., \$3.50.

LIVINGSTON'S CORELESS (Red) All markets requiring a bright red sort will be pleased with Livingston's Coreless. In shape it is almost round, being about the same diameter each way. There is little or no depression at the stem end, making it very economical for all uses. It is most productive, clusters of six or more fruits being produced all along the stem. It is so free from core that it is called Coreless by right. Excellent for slicing, the seed cells being surrounded by bright red, heavy, meaty and delicious flesh. It is a good long distance shipper on account of its solidity. The most perfect shaped canning variety ever produced. Pkt., 5c; oz., 35c; $\frac{1}{4}$ -lb., \$1.00; lb., \$3.50.

ENORMOUS (Red) (115 days) The fruit is remarkably solid and firm, and is universally recognized as a standard main crop red Tomato, of great size and production; ability but of the highest amateur and commercial quality. Pkt., 5c; oz., 35c; $\frac{1}{4}$ -lb., \$1.00; lb., \$3.50.

ACME (Purple) (95 days) One of the best earliest purple-fruited Tomatoes in existence. As a shipping sort it is unsurpassed. We consider this remarkable variety the smoothest and most uniform, medium sized sort. Acme is very prolific; fruits are produced in clusters of 4 to 5, and free from cracks. Flesh is remarkably solid and stands long distance shipment. Pkt., 5c; oz., 30c; $\frac{1}{4}$ -lb., 85c; lb., \$3.00.



Early Detroit.

IMPROVED TROPHY (Red) (110 days) A noted variety for its solidity and beauty. It produces well formed

TOMATOES—Continued.

large sized fruit, smooth and of excellent flavor. Pkt., 5c; oz., 35c; ¼-lb., \$1.00; lb., \$3.50.

RED PEAR Used for preserves and to make "tomato figs." Fruit bright red, distinctly pear shaped and of excellent flavor. Pkt., 5c; oz., 40c; ¼-lb., \$1.25.

RED PLUM Splendid for preserves. Pkt., 5c; oz., 40c; ¼-lb., \$1.25.

YELLOW PEAR (95 days) Pear-shaped and of a beautiful yellow; much used for pickling and preserving. Pkt., 5c; oz., 40c; ¼-lb., \$1.25.

YELLOW PLUM The fruits average 2 inches in length and one inch in diameter, of bright lemon yellow. Pkt., 5c; oz., 40c; ¼-lb., \$1.25.



Spark's Earliana.

QUALITY TURNIP SEED

PRICES QUOTED
ARE POSTPAID

Year after year sees a steady increase in sales of Turnip Seed with us, a sign that this valuable crop is being cultivated more and more. Our Houston market gardeners are consuming annually immense quantities of this special seed to supply their needs.

Turnips are easily grown, requiring a deep, mellow, rich soil. They should be sown while the soil is moist, as the greatest part of success of this crop depends on the strength of an early and quick growth, while they are very subject to the attacks of white fly and turnip lice, which literally destroy acres and acres of them in the course of a day or two. No time should be lost in immediately loosening and harrowing the soil and resowing again. Our market gardeners start sowing Turnips from July and continue until November for fall crop, and from January until April for spring and summer use. Turnips are mostly sown broadcast, but if proper thinning out is omitted it causes poorly shaped specimens. If drilled in they should be thinned out to 6 inches, and rows 16 inches apart. As the plants grow the soil should be drawn to them; omitting this they don't form any bulb. Broadcast sowing requires about 1½ to 2 pounds per acre. Drill sowing takes about half that amount of seed.

Ger., Wasserruebe; Fr., Navet; Sp., Nabo; Ital., Navone.

Sow one ounce to 150 feet of drill.



Purple Top White Globe.

EARLY PURPLE TOP, (60 days) A perfectly flat **STRAP LEAVED** form with small tap root and a purple top; the leaves are short and narrow growing erect from the bulb. An excellent and most popular table variety. Root medium size, white below ground; flesh white, fine grained and tender. Pkt., 5c; oz., 15c; ¼-lb., 45c; lb., \$1.50.

POMERANIAN WHITE GLOBE (70 days) Perfectly globe-shaped, skin white and smooth; leaves large and dark green. Flesh is white and of good quality. Enor-

mously productive on good soil. Pkt., 5c; oz., 15c; ¼-lb., 35c; lb., \$1.25.

EARLY WHITE FLAT DUTCH, (45 days) A most **STRAP LEAVED** excellent garden variety and largely used in Southern States. It produces bulbs of pure white color, with long, narrow, erect growing strap leaves. Early, medium sized and of splendid quality. Bulbs free from small roots. Pkt., 5c; oz., 15c; ¼-lb., 35c; lb., \$1.25.

LARGE AMBER GLOBE (75 days) One of the best yellow-fleshed varieties, fine grained and sweet; color of skin yellow; top green. Grows to a large size, is hardy, keeps well and is a good cropper. Very popular in the South. Pkt., 5c; oz., 15c; ¼-lb., 40c; lb., \$1.50.

YELLOW GLOBE (75 days) A round, smooth medium sized, light yellow Turnip, with crisp, firm flesh of fine quality; a very attractive and beautiful sort. Pkt., 5c; oz., 15c; ¼-lb., 40c; lb., \$1.50.

YELLOW ABERDEEN (75 days) Roots medium sized, round, purple top, flesh pale yellow, tender and sugary; the variety is hardy and productive, and the roots keep well. It is considered as approaching very nearly to the Rutabaga in hardness and firmness of texture, and therefore is of special value for feeding cattle. Pkt., 5c; oz., 15c; ¼-lb., 40c; lb., \$1.50.

WHITE EGG (50 days) A small snow-white variety of great sweetness and tenderness and of phenomenally rapid growth. The finest flavored of all early Turnips, and with favorable seasons is ready for table use in 7 weeks from sowing. Skin and flesh are pure snow-white; solid, fine grained, and a good keeper. Per pkt., 5c; oz., 15c; ¼-lb., 40c; lb., \$1.50.

FOR QUANTITIES OF SEEDS, ETC., REQUIRED PER ACRE, SEE INSIDE BACK COVER.

TURNIPS—Continued.

COW HORN, OR LONG WHITE (80 days) Pure white, except a little shade of green at the top; carrot-like in form, slightly crooked and growing nearly half out of the ground. Delicate and well flavored. The roots are often from 12 to 15 inches long by about 2½ inches in diameter. A splendid variety for stock feeding as well as a fine sort for turning under as a green manure in conjunction with Crimson Clover. Pkt., 5c; oz., 15c; ¼-lb., 50c; lb., \$1.75.

EXTRA EARLY PURPLE (45 days) The earliest
TOP MILAN Turnip in cultivation—about 2 weeks earlier than Purple Top Strap Leaved. The root is flat, of medium size, quite smooth, with a purple top. Flesh white, hard and of fine quality. Pkt., 5c; oz., 20c; ¼-lb., 60c; lb., \$2.00.

SEVEN TOP (65 days) Does not produce a good root, but is extensively grown in the South for the tops, which are used as "greens." Very hardy, and will grow all winter. Pkt., 5c; oz., 15c; ¼-lb., 40c; lb., \$1.50.

PURPLE TOP WHITE GLOBE (65 days) This excellent table variety is gobular in shape, of good size and very attractive appearance. The roots are large, purple or dark red above ground, white below. The flesh is white, fine grained and tender. Roots are about in good condition for table use when about 3 inches in diameter, but can be grown much larger if intended for stock feeding. An early variety. Globe shaped; heavy cropper. A handsome looking bulb and is rapidly taking the lead of all other varieties of early Turnips for market garden purposes. Pkt., 5c; oz., 20c; ¼-lb., 60c; lb., \$2.00.

RUTABAGA

Ger., Steckruebe.

AMERICAN PURPLE (85 days) This is a strain of
TOP RUTABAGA purple top Yellow Rutabaga of American origin, selected to a smaller top and much shorter neck than is usually found, while the roots grow to a large size and are of the finest quality and excellent for table use and stock feeding. We consider this one of the most desirable sorts. A hardy, productive variety. The roots are large, slightly oblong or nearly globe-shaped, fairly smooth, with very small tap root. Color purplish red above ground, and bright yellow beneath. Flesh yellow, of solid texture, crisp and tender. Pkt., 5c; oz., 20c; ¼-lb., 60c; lb., \$2.00.

STRAWBERRY PLANTS OF HIGH FRUITING QUALITY

Our plants are not only pure bred, true to name and label, but are bred by the best known methods of improving the fruit-producing quality of the plants and the betterment of the fruit. Upon the vigor of the plant depends the quality of the fruit. We only handle such varieties as we know will succeed in our Gulf Coast Country, and in purchasing these plants our customers may rely upon getting stock of bearing qualities, vitality and stamina.

KLONDIKE The Southern berry of great qualities. This is the most extensively planted berry for earliness in the Southern States. Berry is a dark red color, very firm. Will ship anywhere; its keeping qualities are not equaled by any other variety.

LADY THOMPSON A well-tested variety, well adapted to the South; good drouth resister. It is light in color, but for yielding it is great.

MICHEL One of the old stand-bys. It has a very fine flavor, excelled only by the St. Louis for eating purposes. Mostly grown in home gardens; extremely early but poor shipper, as the berry is rather soft.

EXCELSIOR The earliest berry grown in the United States. Plants make freely; berry is of dark red color, of good size and will ship well, being very firm and a great yielder.

PRICE: 60c per 100, postpaid; not postpaid, 50c per 100; \$3.50 per 1000.

Please Note: If an order of 1000 plants is made up consisting of more than one variety the price is \$4.00 per 1000.

All plants are shipped by express only (in small quantities by mail), at purchaser's expense and risk.

NO PLANTS SENT C. O. D.

R. & S. Co. will in no way be responsible for plants or perishable goods arriving in bad or damaged condition. Plants are packed in our approved manner to stand long distance shipping, but rough handling and placing them in hot express cars and delay in transferring, arrival of plants in damaged condition is sometimes unavoidable and not a fault of ours.

VEGETABLES, PLANTS AND ROOTS

We grow large quantities of vegetable plants and can supply them in proper season.

ASPARAGUS ROOTS We furnish only select, strong, two-year-old roots.

CONNOVER'S COLOSSAL Very productive. 30c per dozen, postpaid; \$1.00 per 100, not prepaid.

COLUMBIAN MAMMOTH WHITE Exceedingly large. 30c per dozen, postpaid; \$1.25 per 100, not prepaid.

CABBAGE PLANTS Only leading varieties. 15c per dozen, postpaid; 50c per 100, not postpaid.

CAULIFLOWER Early Snowball. 25c per dozen, postpaid; \$1.00 per 100, not prepaid.

CHIVES (Schnittlauch) 25c per bunch, postpaid.

EGGPLANT Improved purple. 25c per dozen, postpaid.

HORSERADISH ROOTS 30c per dozen, postpaid; \$1.25 per 100, not postpaid.

PEPPER PLANTS Sweet and Hot. 20c per dozen, postpaid.

RHUBARB ROOTS Linnaeus. Strong roots. 25c each, postpaid. By express, not prepaid, \$1.50 per dozen.

SWEET POTATO SLIPS Pumpkin and Vineless Yam. 60c per 100, postpaid. By express, not prepaid, 50c per 100; \$3.50 per 1000.

TOMATO PLANTS Leading varieties. 20c per dozen, \$1.00 per 100, postpaid.

NO PLANTS SENT C. O. D.

TOBACCO

The importance of this crop makes the use of the very best seed an urgent necessity. We are now offering a good quality of seed which is unsurpassed. Culture: Sow in hotbed for early planting or sow in the open ground as soon as the ground is warm. Sow broadcast in rich, dry soil, pressing down firmly and cover lightly; water frequently. Set plants out three feet apart each way in land heavily manured.

Cultivate thoroughly with plow and hoe.

CONNECTICUT SEED LEAF A hardy cigar variety, well adapted to our climate. Pkt., 5c; oz., 20c; ¼-lb., 60c.

HAVANA IMPORTED Leaf very thin, fine texture, much used for cigar wrappers. Pkt., 10c; oz., 30c.

WHITE BURLEY A favorite for plug fillers and wrappers. Pkt., 10c; oz., 35c.



Havana.

VALUABLE LEGUMINOUS FORAGE AND HAY PLANTS

COW PEAS

The aim in all plant growing is to secure the largest possible money return. Everywhere the question arises: How can I increase the production of my soil? The answer is: Sow Cow Peas, a plant whose many valuable qualities, ease of cultivation, adaptability to many soils and climates and cheapness of production, make it a never-failing friend to the tiller of the soil. The Cow Peas in crop rotation are invaluable, not to speak of their many features as soil renovator, grazing and soiling adaptabilities. Cow Peas in connection with Corn make silage far superior to sorghum and other crops, while well matured Cow Pea Hay ranks with or even surpasses Clover and Alfalfa Hay. A well-known fact is, that an acre of Cow Peas produce muscle-making food (protein) equivalent to that contained in 2500 pounds of wheat bran—therefore of special value to dairy-men. After summing and sizing up all the good features we come to the only conclusion: "Plant more Cow Peas."

For hay crop or for pasture, plant broadcast or with grain drill, using 60 to 75 lbs. per acre, beginning planting not before 15th of March. Cover seeds not over 2 inches in cold and wet soil and 3 inches in warm or dry soil. For seed crop plant in rows 36 inches apart using 10 to 15 lbs. per acre.

We are extensive dealers in Cow Peas; if you have any to sell, kindly advise us.

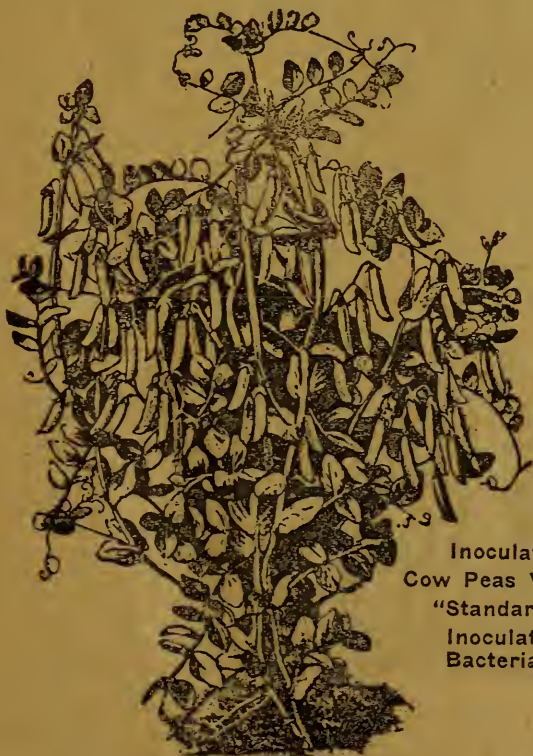
WHIPPOORWILL The most highly valued plant in the South for fodder and reclaiming old and worn out land, as it is a leguminous plant of special merit as a fertilizer. An old popular, early sort, considered the standard of all field Cow Peas. It is suitable for both seed and hay production. It makes a vigorous growth, is fairly erect, and still produces a large amount of vine. It can readily be handled by machinery. It forms thick, long, grayish yellow pods, producing large, brown spotted, spherical peas. Two crops can be easily made in one season. When ripened the ground peas make the best cattle fattener. Ask for prices.

NEW ERA An early, small blue-speckled sort; growth is bunch in character. The earliest variety of Cow Peas in existence and therefore most decidedly the best for growing in the Southern States. The New Era is the most nearly erect of any of the varieties; it produces a heavy crop of seed and matures in from 75 to 90 days. For hay production this is one of the best varieties, as on account of its habit of growing erect it is the most easily handled by machinery. Sow in orchards and either use for feed or soiling. Ask for prices.

WONDERFUL, OR UNKNOWN A vigorous grower, of erect habit when planted late, but trailing immensely when planted early; pods are large, nearly white; seeds medium size, buff or cream colored; late in maturity. Yields about 10 tons of green vines and about 25 to 30 bushels of seed per acre. In yield and growth of vine it surpasses any of the varieties of Cow Peas and it yields largely of the shelled peas. Ask for prices.

LARGE, BLACK-EYED PEAS The large, Black-Eyed Peas make a prolific crop for picking up the dry peas for sale in our market during the winter; at the same time make an excellent soil-improver, being similar in growth of vine and action of roots upon the soil to the other Cow Peas. Ask for prices.

CLAY PEAS This variety is very vigorous but low growing and a most pronounced trailer. Pods are large and yellow, seeds kidney shaped, medium sized and of the same color as the Unknown and Wonderful only being flatter and larger. Fruiting quality rather poor, medium to late in ripening. Desirable for enriching the soil and for furnishing a large crop of nutritious forage. Ask for prices.



Inoculate
Cow Peas With
"Standard"
Inoculating
Bacteria

Whippoorwill Peas.

FORAGE AND HAY PLANTS—Continued.**COW PEAS—Continued.**

CREAM PEAS This is the most beautiful table Pea we have ever had the pleasure of offering our customers. It has given the best satisfaction of any variety for table use, and very deservedly so, as there are none that can surpass it in splendid flavor. In point of yield they double the well-known Black-Eye, command a higher price on the market, cook quicker and are in every way superior. It grows in bunch form. Peas are of a cream color. Ask for prices.

CROWDER PEAS Small seeded, but strong growing and prolific Pea for table use. Peas are creamy white, and of the finest quality. Ask for prices.

MIXED PEAS Every year thousands of bushels of Peas become mixed in handling, and these are generally considered as good for forage purposes as the straight varieties and usually sell for a little less. Ask for prices.

FIELD BEANS**VELVET BEANS**

EARLY SPECKLED, This variety of Velvet Beans is **OR 100-DAY** similar in color (being a slight shade lighter) and habit to the old well known Florida Speckled Velvet. It makes a profusion of vine and is a heavy yielder of Beans, making from one to two tons of beans in hull per acre. Land that makes 20 bushels of corn will make one ton of beans in addition to the corn, doubling the feed value of every acre planted. It is desirable as a stock feed and being a legume, it is a soil improver. The most important feature of this sort is its early maturity (100 days), being far superior to the old variety. The seed is easily hulled, and on account the hull being thin naturally doubles the proportion of seed to that of the old type. Does not pop open. Plant from 15 to 30 pounds to the acre. Can be dropped in corn rows at planting, one bean every 3 or 4 feet or sown broadcast. Peck, \$1.05.

SOJA BEANS

One of the most valuable forage plants for pasturing or feeding green. The vines are bushy and vigorous, erect



SOJA BEANS.

habit. Fed in the green state they afford much nutritious forage. They are equal if not superior, to the Cow Pea as a soil improver and in feeding value for stock. Sow broadcast at the rate of one-half bushel to the acre, or plant in drills, 3½ feet apart and 1½ feet between the plants, dropping two or three beans in a hill. One gallon will sow one acre if drilled. If wanted for hay the crop should be cut when the upper leaves begin to turn yellow.

MAMMOTH YELLOW The Mammoth Yellow is the best known and widely cultivated variety for our territory. The main stems are about ½-inch thick at the base, producing branches close to the ground, leaves are very large and pointed and of dark color. The pods are scattered over the stem and long branches, are about 1½ inches long containing 2 to 3 seeds of medium size of shining, yellow color. Matures in about 125 days; yields 10 bushels of seed on an average per acre. Grows to a height of 3 to 3½ feet. Is more resistant to drouth and disease than any other kind. Ask for prices.

ALFALFA AND CLOVER SEED

Alfalfa.

Alfalfa is one of the most valuable perennial leguminous forage and hay plants in the world, and is grown in nearly every State in the Union. The root system of the plant is the most wonderful thing in connection with its growth. They have been discovered below the earth's surface more than a hundred feet. Alfalfa may be sown in September, October or November, or during February and March. Fall sowing proves more profitable. Alfalfa should be cut for hay when blooms begin to appear. No cultivation is usually given young Alfalfa, but spring sowings can be harrowed to great advantage, shortly after the plants are up, provided the ground is foul with weeds or has become baked. After the plants are established for a year cultivation may be given each spring by means of a disc harrow, with disc set straight, in order to split up the old crowns, stirring the soil and assisting the plants in spreading. The feed value of Alfalfa Hay is very high. In fact, it is almost a complete ration for a work horse.

Alfalfa may be cut from two to five times a season. The yield to an acre in a season will vary from four to six tons of dry hay.

FORAGE AND HAY PLANTS—Continued.**ALFALFA AND CLOVER SEED—Continued.**

LUCERNE (*Medicago Sativa*.) It is useless to sow this clover on land having a stiff clay or hard pan subsoil. Sow on rich, moist loam or sandy soil having a deep, porous subsoil. Prepare the land thoroughly and sow seed at the rate of 15 to 20 pounds per acre, with a broadcaster or grass seeder. Cover with a brush or light harrow. The young plants are quite tender and the land must be free from weeds until they become established.

Pound, 35c, postpaid. Ask for prices in larger quantities.

BURR CLOVER

MEDICAGO DENTICULATA.

A most valuable grazing crop, growing luxuriantly all through the winter and until summer comes fully on. After being once seeded it reseeds itself and improves in growth and appearance each succeeding year. It is admirably adapted for use with Bermuda Grass, and the combination of the two makes a splendid all-the-year-round pasturage. When sown on Bermuda Grass sod, the sod must be scarified to give the Clover a chance to get its roots in the soil below the layer of Bermuda roots. It is also desirable to scarify it in this way each fall for the best results. This scarifying is also beneficial to the Bermuda Grass. Sow 10 to 12 pounds per acre of hulled seed and 25 to 30 pounds in the burr. This rapidly becomes



Red Clover.

Inoculation of Alfalfa and Clover is absolutely necessary; it means stronger growth and better yield.

ing popular forage plant is a most wonderful winter crop. It is used as a cover crop to prevent leaching and washing of soils and is superior to cow peas for increasing the productivity of land. Price, re-cleaned or hulled, pound 30c, by mail; by express or freight, 10 pounds \$1.75, 100 pounds \$14.00. Price, in the burr, pound 25c; 10 pounds \$1.25; 100 pounds \$10.00.

OTHER CLOVERS

WHITE DUTCH CLOVER (*Trifolium Repens*) A dwarf, low-growing sort of great value for pasture; succeeds best on rather moist location and in wet seasons, but will resist drouth admirably. All stock fatten on it. Valuable also as a plant for bees and as a green fodder for poultry. Sown with Kentucky Blue and English Rye Grass it makes an excellent lawn. Does not like a shallow soil. Sow 5 to 8 pounds to the acre. Pound, 70c, postpaid; by express or freight, 5 lbs. or over, 60c pound.

CRIMSON (*Trifolium Incarnatum*.) Should be sown in the fall at the rate of 15 to 20 pounds per acre. It will make the earliest green feed of any of the Clovers. This



Crimson Clover.

annual variety is an immense yielder of fodder; commences to grow right after cutting, and continues to do so until frost. Roots are nearly black; blossoms long and of deep carmine color. The plants grow about 4 feet high and furnish 4 to 5 cuttings during the season. The hay is of excellent quality. It is an annual, beginning its growth with the fall rains, giving good grazing November to April, when it matures and dies—re-seeding itself. Its principal value, however, is for a green manure crop, as it can be sown in the fall for plowing under in the spring exactly opposite the way from Cow Peas, Bokhara and other green manure crops growing during the summer months and plowed under in the fall. Inoculation is highly important, as failures are attributed to lack of bacteria. By express or freight, pound, 25c; 20 pounds, \$4.60. Postpaid, pound, 35c.

ALSIKE, OR SWEDISH (*Trifolium Hybridum*.) **PER-HYBRID** fectionally hardy, drouth-resisting Clover. Produces large hay crops, is excellent for soiling. This variety is perennial, and will not winter-kill. A great favorite with beekeepers, as its flowers have a sweet and agreeable odor and afford excellent forage for bees. Especially good on low-lying, wet lands. Hay production is rather light but stands grazing well. Sow in the spring or fall, 5 to 6 pounds per acre. Pound, 40c, postpaid; by express or freight, not prepaid, pound, 30c; 20 pounds, \$5.00; 100 pounds, \$22.50.

FAILURES WITH "LEGUMES" ARE DUE TO NON-INOCULATION.

FORAGE AND HAY PLANTS—Continued.**OTHER CLOVERS—Continued.**

RED CLOVER (*Trifolium Pratense*) A biennial plant which many prefer. Has merit as a cattle food and makes good hay, is a rapid grower and considered a valuable fertilizer. Yields 2 to 3 cuttings per year. First crop makes rich feed and is the most valuable for hay. Should be used as a rotation crop. Roots deeply and resists drouth. Sow 16 to 20 pounds to the acre in the fall. Postpaid, 40c per pound. By express or freight, not prepaid, lb., 30c; 10 lbs., \$2.50.

BOKHARA, OR SWEET CLOVER (*Melilotus Alba*.) Bokhara is a relative of Alfalfa and unlike same will make luxuriant growth on soils rich in lime and of insufficient depth for successful growing of either Alfalfa or Red Clover. It is an important hay and pasture plant and if cut while the plants are young, about at beginning of flowering season, produces hay equal to Alfalfa. Seeds may be sown at the rate of 10 to 15 pounds to the acre from September to December or February to April, producing one cutting the first season, but furnishes three cuttings thereafter of from one to two tons each. Roots are large and deep, leaving the soil in good condition, as they die and decay for following crops at the end of the second year. Invaluable for bee food. White flowering. Pound, 45c, postpaid. By express or freight, not prepaid, lb., 40c; 5 lbs., \$1.50.

VETCHES

HAIRY, SAND (*Vicia Villosa*.) **OR WINTER VETCH** Hairy or Winter Vetches are increasing in popularity wherever they are grown, and are proving to be one of the most valuable crops for fall planting. Make one of the largest yielding and most nutritious hay crops grown. Also makes a most valuable soil improving crop, rivaling Cow Peas in its nitrogen-gathering properties. Should be sown from July to January, broadcast, at the rate of 30 to 40 pounds per acre, with three-quarters bushel of winter oats or one-half bushel of rye. The oats or rye support the Vetches, enabling them to make a better growth, and facilitating the harvesting and curing. Vetches are excellent for hay, which should be cut as soon as the oats or rye which was sown with them begins to form heads. The hay is one of the richest and most nutritious feeds for cows, increasing the flow and quality of milk. The seed of Hairy Vetch has a hard shell like Okra, but is darker in color, round and not so large. When the plant makes its appearance above ground it resembles somewhat an English Pea, only the foliage is finer and makes considerably more vine. Vetch will afford bountiful winter grazing for all classes of stock. The greatest value of Vetch lies in its fertilizing power, being a great nitrogen gatherer. Government statistics clearly show that an acre of Vetch plowed under is equal to commercial fertilizer at the rate of from \$16.00 to \$40.00 an acre. It is a winter growing annual and will give good grazing from December to March, after which the stock should be taken off to give the Vetch a chance to mature seed, thus re-seeding the ground freely to perpetuate themselves. Seed ripens about May, early enough to put in a crop of corn, millet or any other short season crop. The necessity for inoculation can not be too strongly emphasized, especially on land that has never grown Vetch, as most failures have been made with Vetch from



Vetches.

JAPAN CLOVER (*Lespedeza Striata*) The greatest blessing that could come to the South. A legume, Southern seed. Grows anywhere; is tenacious in any soil; lasts always. Sow in the spring in permanent pastures by scarifying surface with disc harrow. It may be classed among the most valuable hay and pasture plants; is eaten greedily by stock from June until frost. In some soils it grows 20 inches high; is mowed; 2 tons to acre; rich soil grows 30 inches; appears in May; plant in spring 25 pounds or one bushel per acre alone; or fall, with Rye and Oats. Lespedeza is as important to the Southern farmer as Crimson Clover to the farmer in the North. Introduced here several years ago, it has proven one of the best hay and forage crops. Particularly adapted to the soil and climate of our Gulf Coast Country. Best time for harvesting for hay only is just when the Clover is in bloom, but for hay and seed both, just when the seeds are about full grown. This Clover will bloom about August 15 to October 1. It will mature much earlier on poor soil than in rich and produce more seed on thin soil. The hay at all times should be cut either early enough to put on a second growth in the fall to make seed, or not cut until the seed is ripe. Also the fields can be grazed as late as the first or middle of July and a good crop made, but stock should not be allowed to run on the fields during wet weather. Perfectly hardy. Price, pound, 30c, postpaid. Per bushel (25 pounds), by express or freight, not prepaid. Ask for prices.

lack of inoculation. Pound, postpaid, 35c; by express or freight, not prepaid, 20 pounds \$5.00; 100 pounds \$22.50.

SACCHARINE SORGHUMS

(Sorghum Vulgare.)

Every year the sowing of Sorghum for forage and hay crops becomes more general. It is not only one of the most profitable crops in the South, producing a most wholesome hay, but also makes an immense amount of the finest kind of fodder which is relished by all kinds of stock. It is planted for feeding stock during the spring and summer and should be sown either in drills 2 to 3 feet apart at the rate of one peck to the acre, or broadcast, using 1 to 1½ bushels per acre. To produce a fine hay free from thick stems, seed should be sown thickly. Sorghum should be cut for hay when it begins to form heads. At least two or three cuttings can be made. To prevent injury in curing from overheating, great care should be taken, as the product will easily sour.

GOOSENECK SORGO ("Texas-Seeded Ribbon Cane.") As there exists a great deal of confusion concerning the plant known as Gooseneck Sorghum and passing under the name Texas Seeded Ribbon Cane, we take this opportunity to try to clear up the matter in the mind of the public. The trouble has been caused by the use of the name "Seeded Ribbon Cane" for Sorghum. The true sugar cane is commonly known as "Ribbon Cane." It does not produce seed in this country; fields are started by planting the stalks, although sugar planters would welcome a true sugar cane which could be grown from seed. About ten years ago a plant was much advertised and seeds sold at a high price under the name of "Texas Seeded Ribbon Cane," supposedly a form of true sugar cane producing seed and to be grown true from seed. Investigation showed it to be a Sorghum and finally identified as the Gooseneck Sorgo. It is very distinct from any other variety in cultivation. This variety is much later than Amber and about 10 days later than Orange or Sumac. It is a tall, coarse growing variety (12 to 14 feet high), stalks being from 1 to 2 inches in diameter at the butt and of exceeding juiciness and very sweet. It is quite leafy and produces heads either goosenecked or more inclined to be. The head is black, seeds being of a yellowish brown color and somewhat smaller than Orange Sorghum and are entirely inclosed by black shiny hulls. Stands up very well, showing little tendency to lodge.

"STANDARD INOCULATING BACTERIA" ADDS NITRA TE AND HUMUS TO THE SOIL.



Inoculated Soy Bean Root.

When ordering state crop to be inoculated as there is different Bacteria for each legume.

“Standard Inoculating Bacteria”

HASTENS MATURITY—BUILDS UP LAND—INCREASES THE YIELD—ENRICHES THE SOIL—IMPROVES THE FEEDING VALUE

EASY TO APPLY—Simply Moisten the Seed Before Sowing.
FULL DIRECTIONS IN EVERY PACKAGE.

Prepared for
ALFALFA, SOY BEANS, COW PEAS, VELVET BEANS, VETCH, GARDEN BEANS, GARDEN PEAS, SWEET CLOVER, CRIMSON CLOVER, RED CLOVER, ALSIKE CLOVER, PEANUTS.

PRICES

Garden size, 35 cts.; postpaid, 40 cts.
1-acre size, 50 cts.; postpaid, 55 cts.
2-acre size, 95 cts.; postpaid, \$1.00

Government Institutions and Experimental Stations strongly emphasize the necessity of using Inoculating Bacteria on all leguminous crops, as more failures have been made with them by not heeding the advice.

Applied Direct to Seed. Directions in each Package.

SACCHARINE SORGHUMS—Continued.



Amber Sorghum.

The lower part of the stem becomes quite red in color. It is primarily a syrup Sorghum, but if cut with foliage on and run through the mill it makes the finest kind of ensilage for cattle and horses. Recently a straightneck seeded ribbon cane has been offered identical with Sapling Sorghum, which is of inferior quality. Precaution should be taken in sowing Sorghum only in warm soil, else considerable seed will be lost. Plant in rows $3\frac{1}{2}$ feet apart; 6 to 8 pounds of seed will plant an acre, if planted by hand; 8 to 10 pounds, if planter is used. Pound, 35c, postpaid; by freight or express, not prepaid, pound 25c.

EARLY AMBER CANE The Early Amber Sorghum is characterized by rather slender stalks and comparatively narrow leaves. The seed heads, or panicles, are black in color and vary considerably in shape and size. In general they are rather loose and open and typically pyramidal or cone-shaped, with the slender branches spreading and the lower ones drooping as the seed becomes ripe. The reddish yellow seeds are nearly concealed by the shining black chaff. More popular than ever for forage. Relished in its green state, or cured, by all stock on account of sweetness of the stalk and leaves. It can be cut several times during the season if not allowed to get too high, and makes good, sweet hay. As high as 8 to 10 tons of green fodder can be grown per acre. One-quarter bushel per acre, if drilled; broadcast, 1 bushel. By freight or express, not prepaid, 10 lbs., 80c.

ORANGE CANE The Orange Sorghum differs from the Amber variety in having larger and heavier stalks and larger and more abundant leaves. The seed heads are heavier and much more compact than the Amber, being commonly about 3 inches wide and 5 to 7 inches long. The seed head is oblong and rather loose. Equally as valuable, by 2-3 weeks later and a greater producer than

Amber. It is considered good for syrup making. Culture same as Amber. By express or freight, not prepaid, 10 lbs., 80c.

RED TOP (Sumac or African.) Is the sweetest, leafiest and heaviest yielder of the strictly forage varieties. Rather late in maturity, requiring 100 to 115 days to produce seed. The plant is rather stocky, bearing 14 to 16 leaves. The seeds are stout, thick, cylindrical and erect, 6 to 9 inches long, blunt, somewhat spreading. The seed is the smallest of any of the varieties grown, of brownish



Red Top Sorghum.

red color. Largely used for both hay and syrup. Grows from 7 to 10 feet high. By express or freight, not prepaid, 10 lbs., 80c.

JAPANESE HONEY DRIP This variety of Ribbon cane is without a doubt a splendid variety for southern growers. It is a great syrup producer, also a splendid forage crop for green feeding. Produces excellent hay if drilled in thickly between March and August. It is very prolific, producing 3 to 6 stalks from one seed and grows from 10 to 12 feet high. Generally matures between Au-

FORAGE AND HAY PLANTS—Continued.**SACCHARINE SORGHUMS—Continued.**

gust to October, keeps green until killed by frost. Very juicy and sweet making about 200 gals. per acre of highly flavored syrup. Unexcelled as a feed crop on account its immense amount of sugar. Heads are large and open, stalks often produce 7 to 8 of them. Seed bright red, flattened. For syrup sow 10 lbs. per acre. Price lb., 35c postpaid.

NOTE: Ask for prices in large quantities on all sweet and non-saccharine Sorghums.

NON-SACCHARINE SORGHUMS

YELLOW MILO MAIZE This is a splendid non-saccharine Sorghum feed crop. In the lower and more humid districts it grows to a height of from 6 to 10 feet, while on the other hand crops raised in higher regions are very dwarfish, only about from 4½ to 6 feet tall. It will stand dry weather and two crops can be made in one year. Once cut it suckers out and makes a fine second crop of hay and grain. On account of its branching habit this grain should be planted in rows 4 to 5 feet apart and 2 to 3 feet in the drill, or two plants in a hill 3

to 5 feet apart. An immense producer of fodder of the best quality, and furnishes a grain crop also equal in feeding value as to corn. By express or freight, not prepaid, 10 lbs., 75c.

Feterita—

A

valuable

drouth-

resisting

grain.



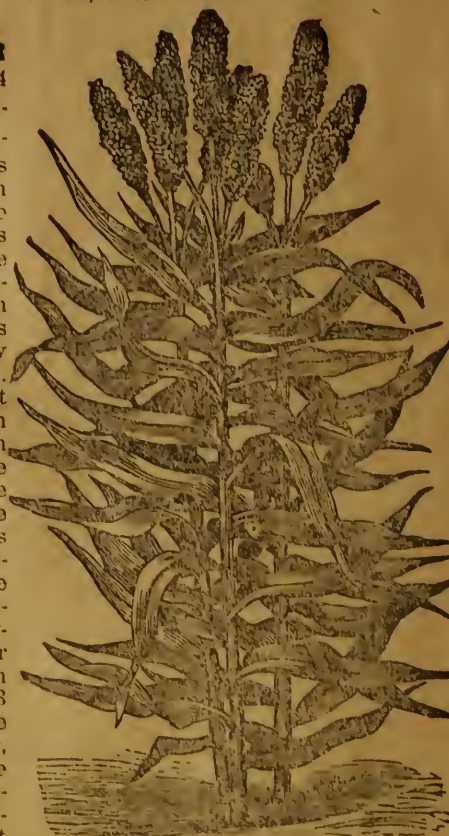
Feterita.

FETERITA is very distinct in its growth; its habit is slender and upright in both stalk and head, growing from 4 to 7 feet high, with moderately heavy foliage. It makes a very wholesome feed for all stock, and is rather sweet when the seed crop begins to ripen but does not seem to retain its sweetness after this stage. The seed is large and ripens by at least ten to fourteen days earlier and is more productive than Milo; in fact, the yield of Feterita is heavier than any other grain crop, producing as much as 50 bushels per acre under only moderate conditions. A test as to its drouth resisting qualities in comparison to other grain crops as Milo, Kaffir, Sorghum and Corn this past season demonstrated beyond question its superiority, as it produced well while the others made almost an entire failure. The feeding value of Feterita, we know by practical farm feeding that stock will flourish on its large and

soft grain and even prefer it to other members of the Sorghum family. Price: Lb., 20c, postpaid. By express or freight, not prepaid, 10 lbs., 80c.

WHITE KAFFIR CORN

It grows 4 to 5 feet high, making a straight, upright growth. It has a strong stem, with enormous wide leaves. The stalks keep green and are brittle, making excellent fodder, green or dried, which is highly relished by cattle and horses. The heads form at the head of each stalk, and as soon as these show the grains well the joints next below the tops send up shoots which yield the second seed heads. The most popular on account of being larger and cheaper. For the grain sow in rows 3 feet apart, 3 to 5 pounds to the acre. For fodder, sow one-half to one bushel, either broadcast or in drills. Express or freight, not prepaid, 10 lbs., 75c.



White Kaffir Corn.

RED KAFFIR CORN This grows taller than the white; the stalks are more slender, but more juicy and very heavy. The heads are long, slender, compact and grow erect; they measure from 1 to 2 feet. The seeds are red, smaller than the white and quite hard. It does well on rather poor soil and yields well. It ripens a little earlier than the white and yields better. Express or freight, not prepaid, 10 lbs., 75c.

EGYPTIAN WHEAT

EGYPTIAN WHEAT. A valuable new grain entirely **OR SHALLU** different from wheat. Belonging to the Sorghum family, it should be planted and treated as same, either for grain or for hay. Sown broadcast it yields from 4 to 8 tons to the acre. In drills it produces 50 to 80 bushels of grain per acre. The grain is white inside and has a light hull. The heads are large and heavy, the grains hanging on one side. All stock like and do well on it. Makes hens lay better than any poultry food. The plants grow 5 to 7 feet tall and produce more fodder, even better than Cane. Will stand more wet or dry weather than Maize or Cane. Plant in hills 3 feet apart, using 10 pounds of seed per acre, or broadcast, using 1½ to 2 bushels. We can highly recommend it as it is one of the most productive grains ever grown. As said before, it is one of the many forms of Sorghum, but has a more slender stem, more leaves, and seeds more heavily than ordinary sorts, and so makes a better forage. The seed contains 80 per cent of the feeding value of corn. If it is to be used for fodder purposes it may be cut about three times per year, yielding in the three cuttings from 7 to 8 tons per acre. By express or freight, not prepaid, lb., 10c; postpaid, 20c.

MILLETS

JAPANESE, OR BARNYARD (*Panicum Crus-galli.*) **MILLET** This is a distinct variety, which has been sometimes called the "Billion Dollar Grass." It is a forage plant of great value, growing luxuriantly on most any soil and

FORAGE AND HAY PLANTS—Continued.**A Field of German Millet.**

under indifferent conditions. It is a coarse growing form with heavy leafage and compact beardless heads, produc-

ing a crop of hay in about 10 weeks to the amount of 4 to 6 tons and furnishing about from 12 to 18 tons green forage. Will grow from 4 to 6 feet tall, stools like wheat or oats, and three crops of hay can be cut from one seeding. Sow seed from April to August. If broadcast, one-half to one bushel to an acre; in drills, one-half this amount. By express or freight, price, lb., 20c; pk., 90c; bu., \$3.00. If by mail, postpaid, lb., 30c.

GERMAN MILLET (Large Headed or Golden.) The strain of German Millet we are offering is the true large headed, tall or Golden Millet, growing $4\frac{1}{2}$ to 5 feet high and producing an abundance of broad leaves and a very large head. German Millet makes a much heavier yield than other Millets when grown on moist, rich soil, also the hay is coarser than other varieties and yields in favorable seasons about 3 to 5 tons per acre. The best time to plant Millet is from March to August. The soil should be thoroughly broken and made smooth with a harrow. Broadcast from $1\frac{1}{2}$ to 2 bushels to an acre, then cover with a harrow. It should be cut for hay when it begins to show the heads. Price of seed, peck, 90c; bushel (50 lbs.), \$3.25. Write for prices in quantity. By mail, postpaid, lb., 20c.

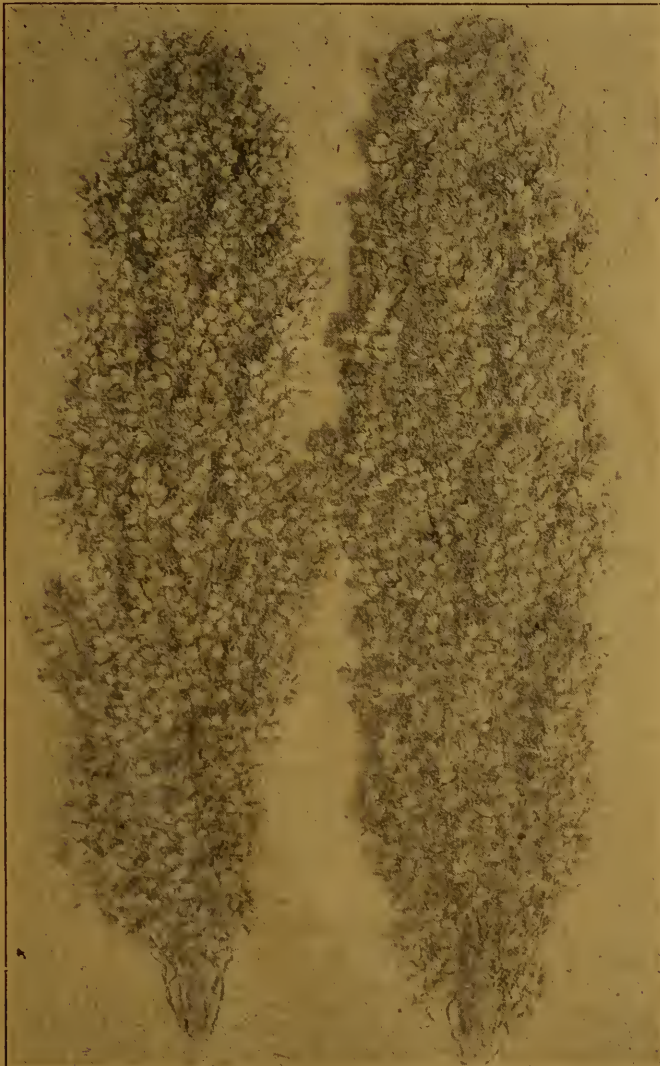
PEARL, OR CATTAIL (*Pencillaria Zeaoides*, Wonderful Forage Plant, Etc.) This plant has broad foliage, resembling Corn leaves; is an annual, and the great value of this wonderful plant is not fully realized by the Southern farmer as it will be in the future. It is best sown in drills at the rate of 5 pounds to the acre; if sown broadcast, 20 to 30 pounds to an acre is enough. It can be sown from April to August. In good or enriched soil it will yield enormously. Makes a splendid continuous cutting forage plant for either green feed or hay. This most nutritious and valuable plant will grow from 10 to 12 feet high, but cutting can commence after attaining a height of 3 to 4 feet, when it will stool out enormously and make a rapid growth, and can be cut this way three or four times a season. When grown for seed, plants should stand 2 feet apart in the row and rows three feet apart. It will average 40 stalks to each plant. No plant will do more toward solving the hay and forage problem of the South than Pearl Millet. Price of seed, not prepaid, 1 lb., 20c; 5 to 10 lbs., 12c per lb.; 20 to 30 lbs., 10c per lb. By mail, postpaid, 1 lb., 30c. Write for prices in larger quantities.

RAPE—TRUE DWARF ESSEX

(Brassica Napus.)

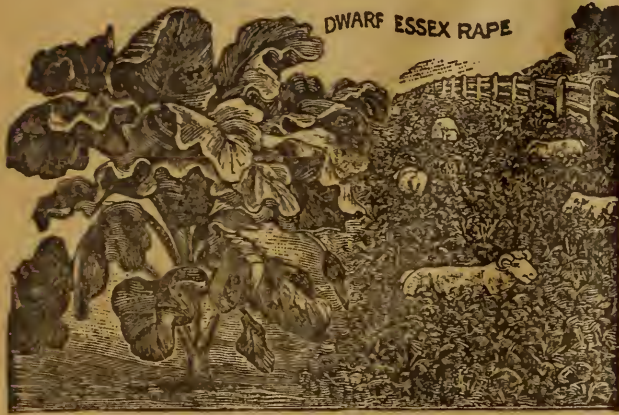
A Splendid Winter Forage Plant.

Dwarf Essex or English Rape is one of the most important succulent forage crops for feeding stock. Its leaves are

**Egyptian Wheat.**

FORAGE AND HAY PLANTS—Continued.**DWARF ESSEX RAPE—Continued.**

large, smooth and spreading. Makes a rank growth, renews itself quickly after being grazed off. Produces from 10 to 25 tons of green food per acre. It is one of the most inexpensive crops to plant there is, price of seed being almost nothing compared with the value of the crop. Essex Rape looks a great deal like a Rutabaga plant, but does not form the bulbous root. The tops grow from 18 inches to 3 feet high, and the leaves are very juicy and tender and



relished by stock of all kinds. Rape is used for forage and green feed and does extremely well during fall, winter and spring. It is especially a fine hog pasture and also excellent for sheep; it puts them in fine condition. A good rich loam is best suitable for this forage crop. In preparing the land for a crop of rape, it ought to be brought in first-class shape by plowing and harrowing. If planted in drills, the crop should be cultivated three or four times. Sow the seed during the late summer or fall, either broadcast or in drills, 30 inches apart. It can be put in between the rows of Corn at the last cultivation. If broadcast, cover the seeds with a light harrow. Rape is ready for grazing in about 8 to 10 weeks from date of seeding. It will endure quite severe cold weather. Either broadcast at the rate of 6 to 8 pounds per acre or in drills about 3 pounds. Price 30c per lb., postpaid; by express or freight, not prepaid, lb., 20c; 10 lbs., \$1.80; 100 lbs., \$16.00.

THOUSAND-HEADED KALE On account of the enormous amount and superior quality of feed it affords every farmer ought to try this splendid pasture plant, which promises to succeed Dwarf Essex Rape. Thousand-Headed Kale is, like Rape, a member of the Cabbage family, growing from 3 to 5 feet high. The stems are covered with leaves, forming small heads, which are greedily eaten, especially by hogs and sheep. Grows on most any soil and is very hardy. Seeds may be either sown broadcast or in drills. If drilled, in rows 2½ feet apart and thin to 12 to 18 inches. Broadcasting requires 1½ pounds to the acre. Price, pkt., 5c; oz., 10c; ¼-lb., 25c; lb., 75c, postpaid.

AUSTRALIAN SALT BUSH

(Atriplex Semibaccatum.)

The Forage Plant for Acid and Alkali Soils.

This vigorous, rapid-growing and much branched perennial is the greatest blessing to owners of alkali soils. It is of creeping habit, forming a dense mat over the ground to the depth of from 1 to 2 feet and spreads from 4 to 5 feet in a few weeks. The leaves, marvelously liberal producing, are small, about an inch long. This most wonderful forage plant combines, besides its great distinction of flourishing on the poorest arid soils impregnated with alkali, sandbinding qualities. Probably 20 tons of green feed or 5 tons of cured forage is produced per acre, of which sheep are very fond and hogs eat it freely. Its nutritive ratio favorably compares with alfalfa. Seeds may be sown at the rate of one pound to the acre during spring and summer months on the surface, pressing the seeds into the soil, but

no covering required, about 8 feet apart. Price, ounce, 15c; ¼-lb., 40c; lb., \$1.35, postpaid.

PEANUTS

SPANISH PEANUTS An old and prolific variety, used for hog feed. The Spanish Peanut has a relatively small upright vine, forms small pods near the tap root. A desirable variety easily harvested, as all of the peas adhere to the vine. Require a short period of time to mature and may be planted as late as August. Frequently yields 60 bushels of marketable peas and a ton of hay to the acre. Prepare the ground well, laying it off with a shovel plow, in rows 3½ feet apart. Plant either in the hull, 16 to 18 inches apart, or hull them out and put two kernels to the hill. Cultivate thoroughly and keep the land as level as possible. When they mature, pull them up, turning the roots to the sun. In bright weather they will be cured sufficiently in 24 hours. After threshing or picking the nuts, the vines make excellent hay. A successful grower says "Peanuts thrive best in a sandy loamy soil." Thirty lbs. to the bushel. Sow about 1½ bushels to the acre.

Ask for prices.

WHITE VIRGINIA PEANUTS

This is the original Peanut or pindar, as it is sometimes called. It is considered the best variety for growing South. It produces pods or shells from 1½ to 2½ inches in length, containing 2 to 3 peas to a pod. Very productive and fine for roasting; 22 pounds to the bushel. Plant three-quarters bushels to the acre.

Ask for prices.

**BROOMCORN**

CULTURE: Standard Broom Corn should be planted in rows 3¼ to 3½ feet apart, and if drilled about 3 inches apart in the row. Where hill planting is preferred to convenience hoeing they should be 16 to 18 inches apart, with 5 or 6 stalks of standard and 8 to 10 of dwarf to the hill. Sow at the rate of 4 quarts to the acre. Soil must be warm.

IMPROVED EVERGREEN The standard variety. Grows about 10 feet high and produces a fine, straight brush of good length. Stands up well and is entirely free from crooked brush. The fiber is long and fine. You will find this a good, profitable crop to try, especially in diversifying, as there is an unlimited demand for good brush. It does not turn red in the field, but retains its green color. Quart, postpaid, 25c; by express or freight, peck \$1.25, not prepaid.

CALIFORNIA GOLDEN DWARF Dwarf broom corn grows from 4 to 6 feet high, has a large amount of foliage and produces a fine brush from 10 to 18 inches in length, used in making carpet brooms and cloth brushes. Commanding high prices in the market. Quart, postpaid, 25c; peck, \$1.25, not prepaid.

SUNFLOWER

LARGE RUSSIAN Single heads measure 15 inches across and contain an immense amount of seeds which are highly praised by poultry raisers. Every farmer should plant some of the seed in any waste piece of ground. It produces from 20 to 50 bushels of seed per acre. Four to five pounds of seed plant one acre. One lb., 20c, postpaid; by express, not prepaid, 5 lbs., 60c; 10 lbs., \$1.00.

FORAGE AND HAY PLANTS—Continued.**RECLEANED TEXAS RED RUST-PROOF
SEED OATS**

We strongly urge the planting of Oats in the fall, as the Oat crop is the most of all in importance for fall planting. You can't grow too many of them, as they are of high feeding value for your stock, besides being of immense protection as a cover crop all winter for your land, thus preventing washing from winter and spring rains. Texas Red Rust-Proof Oats is the best Oats in existence for fall planting, fully acclimated and most vigorous, hardy, remarkably free from rust, and the heaviest yielder of all. We can supply the very best recleaned seed with the weed seed and Johnson Grass, almost invariably found in them, removed.

Standard weight, 32 pounds to the bushel. The Texas Oats is a heavy berry, nearly every one having a distinct beard. The color varies owing to the season.

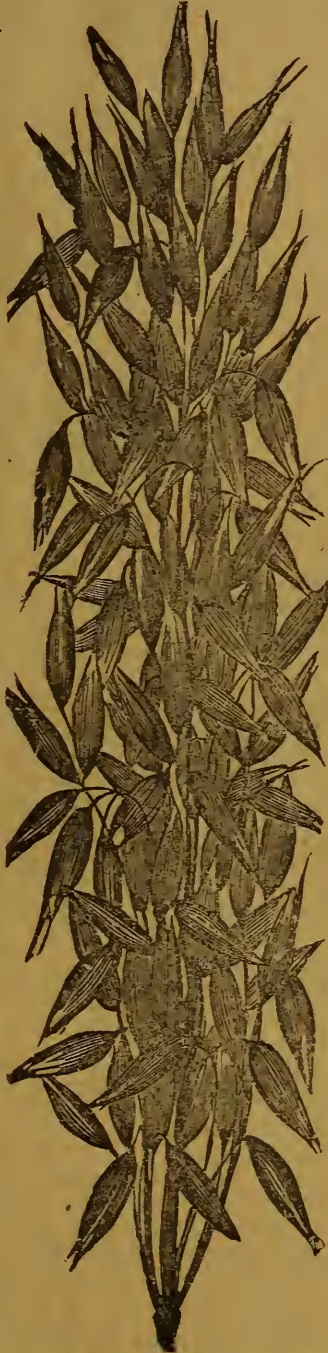
Our Texas Red Rust-Proof Oats has been carefully selected from the best stock obtainable and bred from the most vigorous and largest plants. These oats are as pure and uniform in color, quality, time of ripening and stooling qualities as any Oats that can be had. It is the best known variety for Southern planting. It frequently yields 100 bushels per acre. For fall planting, sow 2½ to 3 bushels per acre in September to December. For spring planting, sow 2 bushels per acre.

Bushel, \$1.35.

WINTER TURF This variety comes from Tennessee and has proven most valuable for winter grazing, besides maturing full crops of 50 to 75 bushels in the spring. It stools out to such an extent that 2 to 2½ bushels is sufficient per acre. They are grayish white in color. This variety has stood the heavy freezing of our late winters. Ask for prices.

RYE

Rye as a cover crop and for pasturage during the winter is of great importance to the Texas farmer for four reasons: 1. To prevent rapid leaching of the soluble plant food from the soil. 2. To prevent erosion or the washing of the soil. 3. Affording considerable pasturage at a time when grass is scarce. 4. Producing considerable organic matter if plowed under. This crop is used and sown during the fall months all over the South as fall and winter pasturage, early green food and for green manuring. Rye is very hardy. While it does not add nitrogen to the soil as leguminous crops, it makes a good deal of humus and thus improves the texture of wornout soils. It is likely better success will be had if planted between the first of



Texas Red Rust-Proof Oats.

September and last of November, requiring one bushel to the acre. Furnishing excellent pasture from November to April. Ask for prices.

CHUFAS, OR EARTH ALMONDS

The Chufa is a species of ground-nut growing near the surface and easily reached. The plant resembles some green forage grass and produces a delicious small nut resembling the almond and is very rich in food-producing matter. In some sections they are largely used for hog pasture and are considered a very economical crop for hogs, as they can do the harvesting and are very fattening. Plant from middle of March until the first of June, in rows 3 feet apart, dropping 3 to 4 seeds about one foot apart. Cover about two inches. One to one and a half pecks will plant an acre. The Chufa is the best root crop that can be grown for hogs on soils too thin for Artichokes, but is not suited to heavy soils. The plants shade the ground but little and need cultivating the entire summer. Yield 100 bushels per acre. The roots may remain in the ground through the winter and be harvested when wanted. Price of seed, by express not prepaid, quart, 20c; by mail, postpaid, quart, 30c.



Winter Emmer.

SEED WHEAT

NICARAGUA This variety has gained popularity not only on account of its rust-resisting properties and excellent adaptability for late fall pasturage, but gained fame also as an almost invariable excellent yielder of grain far above many other varieties producing an average of from 20 to 30 bushels per acre. Nicaragua Wheat has rather long narrow heads, with white chaff and rather long heads, and a large, deep yellow grain. When sown in the autumn, it makes a rank, vigorous growth and furnishes abundant winter pasturage, reaching a height of about 4 to 5 feet. Ask for prices.

FORAGE AND HAY PLANTS—Continued.

MEDITERRANEAN A superior long berry variety that has yielded well and given the best results wherever sown. It makes one of the best milling Wheats in existence and millers always pay highest prices for it. It stands up well and stands changes of weather better than almost any other kind. We really recommend this variety to our customers. We are sure all farmers who are fortunate enough to secure some of this seed will be highly pleased with the results, as the originator has for fourteen years past made from 20 to 40 bushels per acre, wet or dry. Ask for prices.

WINTER EMMER

(Triticum Dicoccum.)

Emmer, the valuable new grain from Russia (incorrectly called Speltz), is a species of Wheat. The plants of this species are hollow, leaves sometimes rather broad and usually velvety; hairy, heads almost always bearded, very compact and much flattened on the two-rowed sides. Emmer is quite hardy, resists drouth and attacks of leaf rust to a great degree. It yields from 4 to 6 tons of straw. Stock will eat it eagerly and flourish. The preparation of the land and seeding, which should be done only with the drill, are practically the same as required for Rye and Wheat. It will ripen earlier than oats, yield better and furnish a considerable quantity of fall and winter pasturage. Should only be planted during fall months for winter pasture. If wanted for hay, should be cut when the Emmer is just in the dough; 32 lbs. to the bushel. Sow 2 bushels to the acre. Price, peck, \$1.00; bushel, \$3.75, not prepaid.

SEED BARLEY

MANCHURIA An early 6-rowed variety, maturing in 80 to 90 days from time of sowing; very strong-strawed and stools well, bearing large, well-filled heads of beautiful, plump-berried grain, possessing malting qualities of a high order, and adapting itself readily to a wonderful variety of soils. Ask for prices.

BEARDLESS This is an immense yielding variety, growing about the same height as the Manchuria. The straw is of a stiffer nature, which tends to standing up well. It produces on an average from 50 to 60 bushels of grain of the finest quality per acre, and on account of being absolutely beardless it is just as easily handled as Oats in threshing. Both for malting and feeding hogs it is unsurpassed. The earliest Barley in cultivation. Sow 1 to 1½ bushels per acre broadcast. Ask for prices.

BUCKWHEAT

Buckwheat is an annual, erect in habit, ordinarily growing about 3 feet high, quite free from interference from weeds, plant diseases and insects. The crop is well adapt-

ed to green manuring, thrives on quite poor soil, grows rapidly, smothers out weeds, puts hard soils in a mellow condition and decays quickly when plowed under. Prefers a moist cool climate and matures in 8 to 10 weeks. Seed is generally sown broadcast or with ordinary grain drill and covered with the harrow, applying 3 pecks of seed



per acre and is generally sown from July to September. The grain and various by-products are used for feeding farm animals; the crop is also grown as a bee plant, as the blossoms contain considerable honey, the Japanese variety being especially adapted for this purpose. The grain is also valuable as a poultry feed.

SILVER HULL. The grains are of a beautiful light gray color, have thin husks and less prominent corners than those of the other sort. The flour is of good quality and very nutritious. Pound, 20c, postpaid; by freight or express, peck, 85c; bushel (52 lbs.), \$3.00, not prepaid.

JAPANESE Has been raised in this state with good results. It is early and very productive. The rich, dark brown kernels are twice the size of those of Silver Hull and yield a superior flour. The plants are of branching character, and the stiff straw stands up well. One pound, 20c, postpaid; by freight or express, peck, 75c; bushel (48 pounds), \$2.75, not prepaid.

RECLEANED GRASS SEEDS

SUDAN GRASS (Andropogon Sorghum.) Sudan Grass has proven to be one of the most remarkable and dependable forage and hay crops on account of its drought-resisting qualities, being especially well adapted to semi-arid regions. It is an annual and closely related to the cultivated Sorghums, the leaves are broader and more numerous than those of Johnson Grass. It distinguishes itself from the former, to which it is related, by the absence of root stocks and, while this necessitates annual planting, thus preventing itself from becoming an obnoxious weed, when sown broadcast it attains a height of from 3 to 5 feet; drilled and cultivated it reaches a height of 6 to 9 feet. Does best on a rich loam, but may be grown successfully on almost every class of soil. It stools freely, especially after the first cutting, producing frequently a hundred stems from one crown thereafter. The

first cutting can be had 75 days after seeding, a second cutting 40 days later and a third cutting 50 days after that. Yield of hay per acre varies from 3 to 6 tons. The feeding quality of Sudan grass is on an equal with Johnson grass and Timothy in chemical composition. Excellent for silage on account of its succulence and palatability, especially when grown with legumes. Seed resembles Johnson Grass very closely only being larger and more plump. When the seed is to be drilled the ground should be plowed in the spring and harrowed down as for Corn. The best time for sowing in our locality is from early March on up to September. In regions of abundant rainfall a grain drill is best for seeding. In semi-arid regions, for hay and seed production, better results are obtained by seeding in rows 36 to 42 inches apart to allow cultivation, thus requiring 2 pounds per acre. If sown broadcast, 15 to 20 pounds are necessary. Hardiness and drouth-resisting qualities combined make Sudan Grass the greatest Forage Crop for the great Southwest. Price, lb., 40c, postpaid.

RECLEANED GRASS SEEDS—Continued.

BERMUDA GRASS

(Cynodon Dactylon.)

Bermuda Grass is to the South what Kentucky Blue Grass is to the North, and is the best hay and pasture grass for all soils which are not too wet, and is the most common grass in all parts of the Gulf States. Its leaves and fine creeping stems lie so close to the ground that it makes an excellent lawn grass. It is never injured by protracted drouth and is unhurt by the most frequent grazing and cuttings. Its roots are so strong and wiry that it is the best of soil binders and is used extensively for protecting levees, and railroad companies use thousands of pounds annually for seeding embankments. As a hay grass it is unexcelled and in favorable seasons will give two cuttings and yield not less than two tons of hay per acre. The ground should be very carefully prepared and harrowed as fine as possible. Seed may be sown from September to March at the rate of about 3 pounds per acre and covered with a roller, though if sown just before a rain no covering will be needed. As the seeds are small they must not be covered deeply, or they will fail to germinate. Seed will not germinate when ground is cold, and under favorable conditions requires 20 to 30



Perennial English Rye.

days to germinate. Prices, postpaid, 1/4-lb., 25c; lb., 85c.

PERENNIAL ENGLISH RYE (Lolium Perenne.)

A low-growing grass of little value for meadows, but very desirable for pastures and lawns. Like Kentucky Blue Grass, it forms a dense, even sod and grows so quickly that by its use a fine lawn may be had in six weeks from sowing. It makes a quicker, leafier growth than any other grass, succeeds in the shade as well as in the open, and may be sown with good results in orchards. Much used for fall and spring planting. For pasture use in fall or spring 25 to 30 pounds to the acre. For lawns, 60 to 70 pounds to the acre. Pound, 30c, postpaid.

FANCY RED TOP (Agrostis Vulgaris.) Is proving one of the best and most satisfactory grasses throughout the South. We believe it is really one of the most valuable of all grasses for the South. Can be sown either in spring or fall at an average of from 8 to 10 pounds per acre. A valuable grass for moist soils. It is a good permanent grass, standing our climate as well as any other, and consequently adapted to our pastures, in which it should be fed close, for if allowed to group up to seed the cattle refuse it. On moist, rich soil it will grow two feet, and on poor, gravelly soil about half that height. Pound, 30c, postpaid.

RHODES GRASS Is a subtropical grass of African origin and introduced into the United States a short time ago. Has proven since then as one of the best species for pasture or dry soil and is of great agricultural importance. It is a perennial sort which does not spread by underground rootstocks but produces running branches which root at the joints, thereby producing new plants. It grows from 3 to 4 feet high, with a large number of very long, narrow, and tender leaves. It may be propagated by both roots and seeds. Seed should be sown from March to June at the rate of 5 to 10 pounds per acre, selecting soil with a mellow surface, and given a light harrowing. As it is generally intended for grazing, it also furnishes hay of excellent quality, giving 2 or 3 cuttings of about 1 ton each per acre. Rhodes Grass is drouth-resisting and especially suitable for semi-arid regions and is easily eradicated by plowing. Pound, 90c, postpaid.

KENTUCKY BLUE GRASS (Poa Pratensis.) The most valuable pasture grass in existence in sections of the United States where conditions seem to be right for its successful growth, but in the South it is not always a success. The cause of this is not clearly understood, but is usually supposed to be due to deficiency of soluble lime. It is a creeping, 25 to 30 inches high growing grass, with tender stalks. It is largely being used as a lawn grass on lighter soil, for which its creeping, spreading and thickly covered tuft-forming capacity makes it well adapted. A great deal of Blue Grass is used for lawn in cities, where it is possible to keep it watered during the dry periods. This grass is used also with success in grass mixtures sown for permanent pastures. Pound, 35c, postpaid.



Orchard Grass.

ORCHARD GRASS (Dactylis Glomerata.) This is a tall, 35 to 40 inches high growing, large tufts and deep roots forming grass, with an abundance of rather broad leaves of great agricultural and nutritive value. It is one of the most valuable grasses; will do well in almost any climate and soil. The stalk has a tendency of growing rather hard as it matures, and this grass should be mown before it goes to bloom. It is quite hardy, does well everywhere, and will stand constant cropping better than any other kind. It stands the drouth well in the shade, does well in wet or poor ground, and is splendid to prevent wornout fields from washing. This grass furnishes excellent pasture three weeks before any other and after close grazing ten days' rest is sufficient for another growth. Cows fed on this will produce more and richer milk than on the Blue Grass. Sow seed at the rate of 3 bushels per acre, October and November being the best fall months. Pound 50c, postpaid.

RESCUE GRASS (Bromus Unioides.) This is a valuable grass when sown on a rich but not very heavy soil. It can be pastured during the winter and hay cut, or the seed saved in the spring. It is of remarkable vitality, producing long, strong, vigorous roots. Rescue Grass is sown broadcast from August to November at the rate of 30 pounds to the acre, and will frequently furnish a cutting of hay by February or March, and another in April or May. If used for grazing, stock should be taken off by April 1, to allow it to reseed itself for another season's growth. Much relished both as a pasture and hay by all stock. Price, pound, 30c, postpaid.

JOHNSON GRASS (Sorghum Halapense.) Very rich in saccharine matter, makes an excellent hay and produces large, juicy roots which hogs eat eagerly. The hay is easily cured without loss of foliage. Sown broadcast at the rate of 40 to 50 pounds per acre. As to the undue prejudice to call it a "pest" which could not be eradicated after being established, very competent authorities assert it is easily killed out by constant cultivation, or by plowing the ground during extremely hot weather. With a fairly good season it is usually cut 3 or 4 times with good yield at each cutting. For hay it is generally cut before it goes to seed, and when properly cured is very fine forage, ranking in feeding value along with the very best Alfalfa. For spring crop, sow after danger of frost is past, or in the fall before danger of frost. Price, pound, 25c, postpaid.

LAWN GRASS MIXTURE This special mixture produces beautiful and permanent lawns. It is made from our own formula and composed of grasses which are adapted for the purpose of producing turf which retains its rich green color and velvety appearance throughout a long season. One pound is required for 600 square feet, 75 lbs. will sow an acre, or for renovating lawn use one half these quantities. Price per pound, postpaid, 45c; 10 lbs., \$2.75, postpaid.

Planet Jr. FARM GARDEN Tools

72-page Planet Jr. catalog free
Describing seventy tools including
Seeders, Wheel Hoes, Horse Hoes,
Harrows, Orchard and Beet Cultivators. Write postal for it.

No. 4 PLANET JR. COMBINED HILL AND DRILL SEEDER, WHEEL HOE, CULTIVATOR AND PLOW.



Price, Complete, \$17.00

Soon pays for itself in the family garden as well as in the larger acreage. Sows all garden seeds (in drills or in hills), plows, opens furrows and covers them, hoes and cultivates quickly and easily. No. 4 D, Hill and Drill Seeder, same as above less the cultivating attachments, \$13.50.

No. 25 PLANET JR. COMBINED HILL AND DRILL SEEDER, DOUBLE WHEEL HOE, CULTIVATOR AND PLOW.



Price, \$20.00.

A splendid combination for the family garden, onion grower or large gardener. It is a perfect seeder, and combined double and single wheel hoe.

No. 31 PLANET JR. COMBINED DRILL SEEDER AND SINGLE WHEEL HOE.

Price, Complete, \$11.50.

No. 32, as a Drill Seeder
Only, \$9.25.

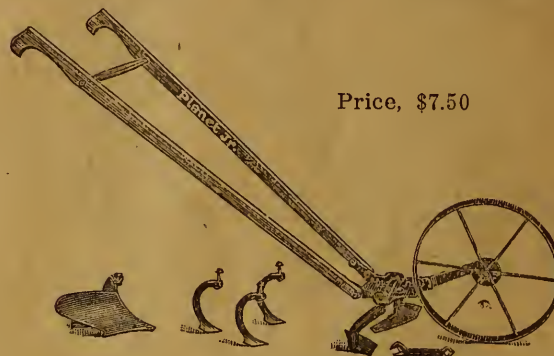
No. 33 Wheel Hoe
(The No. 31 without
Seeder) Price, \$5.50.



This new tool is of great value to gardeners who have never felt able to own either a seed drill or a wheel hoe.

It will sow even a small packet of garden seed with great precision. Quickly changed to a splendid wheel hoe. A special machine for the small gardener.

No. 17 PLANET JR. SINGLE WHEEL HOE.



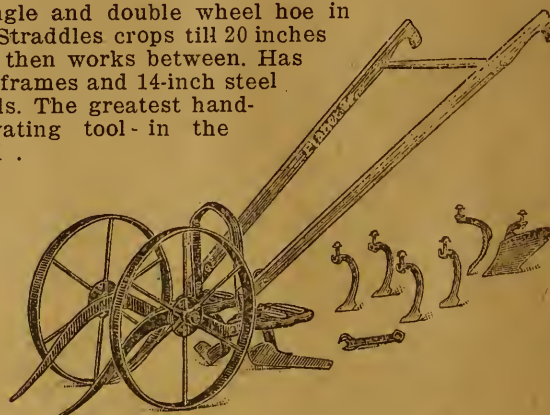
Price, \$7.50

The highest type of Single Wheel Hoe made. Light, but strong, and can be used by man, woman or boy. Will do all the cultivation in your garden in the easiest, quickest, and best way.

No. 12 PLANET JR. DOUBLE AND SINGLE WHEEL HOE.

Price, \$11.00

A single and double wheel hoe in one. Straddles crops till 20 inches high, then works between. Has steel frames and 14-inch steel wheels. The greatest hand-cultivating tool in the world.



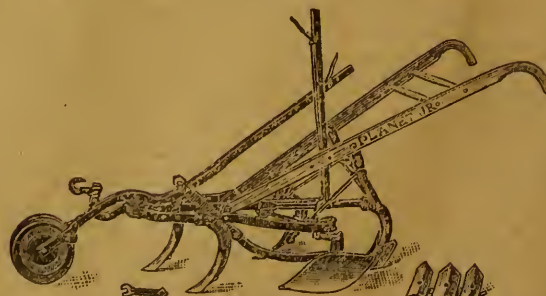
No. 13 DOUBLE AND SINGLE WHEEL HOE.

Price, \$7.75.

This tool is the No. 12, with 6-inch hoes only, these being the tools that are most used. Any of the attachments shown with No. 12 may be added at any time.

No. 8 PLANET JR. HORSE HOE.

Price, Complete, \$17.50.



Stronger, better made, and capable of a greater variety of work than any other cultivator made. Non-clogging steel wheel. Depth regulator and extra long frame make it run steady.

FOR QUANTITIES OF SEEDS, ETC., REQUIRED PER ACRE, SEE INSIDE BACK COVER.

HIGH GRADE FERTILIZERS

Owing to the European crisis all imports of Potash such as Sulphate and Muriate of Potash as well as Kainit have ceased, causing prices on complete fertilizers to advance considerably. All mineral fertilizers with exception of Nitrate of Soda we are unable to supply for the time being.

ELEMENTS OF FERTILITY

NITROGEN Ammonia is the equivalent term for nitrogen. Its first function is to produce the green, rank growth of the plant. Nitrogen makes greener and quicker growth, more succulent and nourishing food. In fruits, after serving first in making leaf growth, nitrogen is chiefly needed in forming the seed, without which fruit would not develop.

PHOSPHORIC ACID Gives strength to the young plant in helping to expand its root growth and absorb the other necessary elements of plant food. It hastens and increases flowering and forces earlier maturity.

POTASH Its chief function is to form the cellular fibers straw and woody growth of plants. It aids in producing sap, starch, formation of grains, and juiciness and sweetness of fruit. After it has served these functions, it is mostly returned in the sap to form the wood growth of trees and vines and the straw and stalks of grains.

VEGETABLE GROWER Use our Special Trucker's Favorite for all garden and truck crops. Analysis: 8 per cent available phosphoric acid, 2.47 per cent ammonia and 1 per cent potash. The ammonia is in such form as will give the crops a quick start and keep them growing. It runs high in potash, a most important plant food for vegetables, and phosphoric acid in its most available shape. Apply 400 to 600 pounds to the acre. Price, 100 pounds, \$2.55.

RAW BONE SUPER-PHOSPHATE Analysis: Available phosphoric acid, 9½ per cent; ammonia, 1.65 per cent; potash, 1½ per cent. The universal standard brand for all crops, especially for Cucumbers, Musk and Watermelons, Pumpkins, Squashes, Potatoes and Tomatoes, using 600 pounds per acre; also for good results on Cotton and Corn, about 300 pounds per acre. Price, 100 lbs., \$2.45.

ACID PHOSPHATE Analysis: Phosphoric acid, 16 per cent. Quite essential to produce healthy growth where demanded. Often applied for corn and to mix with other fertilizers. It is usually applied after cosphate, and the intelligent farmer will soon detect this by the want of vigor in the plant's life. Apply 200 to 300 pounds to the acre. Price, 100 pounds, \$1.40.

NITRATE OF SODA This is the cheapest concentrated form of ammonia or nitrogen that can be bought commercially. It is very profitable to use on almost any class of crops where quick, vigorous growth is demanded. It is

usually applied after a crop is growing, because it is available so quick that it can't be used to profit when seeds are planted except on very quick maturing stuff. It is valuable in composts and especially desirable to hurry on Cabbage, Onions, Lettuce and other vegetables; also to draw up Rye and Oats. Apply 75 pounds to 100 pounds per acre. Price, 100 pounds, \$5.55.

BONE MEAL The cheapest fertilizer on the market, when you take into account what you really get for your money. We guarantee it to run 20 per cent phosphoric acid and not less than 3 per cent ammonia. Bone Meal, however, is slow to dissolve and for this reason is seldom used for vegetables. For fruit trees, shrubbery, etc., it can not be excelled. Ask for prices.

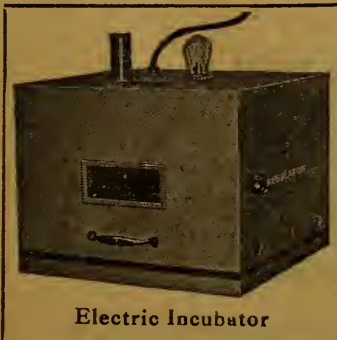
TANKAGE Analysis: Phosphoric acid, 14.50 per cent; nitrogen, 5.6 per cent. A packing house refuse consisting of bone, dried blood, etc. Splendid fertilizer, especially for cotton, corn and all vegetables. Being slow to dissolve, it is a splendid soil invigorator. Ask for prices.

SPECIAL COTTON AND CORN FERTILIZER—10 per cent phosphoric acid, 1.65 per cent nitrogen, 1 per cent potash. Price, 100 lbs., \$2.40.

SPECIAL OFFER—If you order one ton of Fertilizer from us, no matter if not all of one kind, we offer it at 5c per 100 lbs. less.

REED'S ELECTRIC INCUBATORS and HOVERS

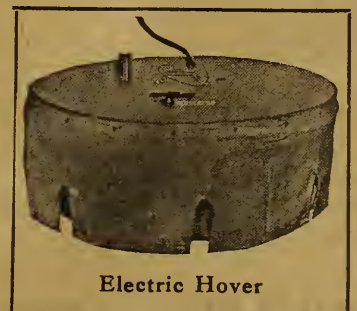
The Electric Incubators and Hovers listed, bear the official label and approval of the Underwriters Laboratories and cause no increase in your insurance rate. They are absolutely fire-proof and, due to lack of oil fumes and smoke, can be placed anywhere in your home without inconveniencing you. Operates on either direct or alternating current. No lamps, no smoke, no smell, no trays to lift in and out—automatic in its heat regulation—does not vary with the weather. The top is raised like a trunk lid. Built of 2-inch cork board, re-inforced with steel corners and covered with steel on top. The base on which egg-tray stands is made of cypress, covered with thick felt pad. The front is provided with a small glass window to show the interior. The thermometer is on the outside.



Electric Incubator

Size	Price	Wt. boxed
25-Egg Incubator	\$13.50	18 lbs.
40 " "	19.75	20 "
70 " "	22.00	30 "
120 " "	33.75	90 "

Size	Capacity	Price	Wt. boxed.
20-Inch Hovers	50 chicks	\$12.75	25 "
24-Inch " "	75 " "	15 00	30 "
30-Inch " "	125 " "	18.75	40 "



Electric Hover

POULTRY SUPPLY DEPARTMENT

Prices given below do not include prepaying charges except where noted. Owing to prevailing high prices of grain and fluctuating markets, we can not hold ourselves to prices quoted below on Poultry Feed, but will do so as long as we can.

Gold Medal Chick Feed

Made in Texas

Under present conditions when feeds are unquestionably high, everybody naturally looks for something that sells for a little less and at the same time has the good merits as the higher priced feed. We are offering, therefore, this Texas made Gold Medal Feed at an appreciably less price without impairing the quality of same to any great extent.

Gold Medal Scratch is composed of only wholesome grain as 34% Cracked Corn, 33% Milo Maize, 1% Sunflower, 15% Wheat, 15% Rice, and a small quantity, 2% of Grit, in such a way as to produce a well balanced ration. Analysis Guaranteed—Protein 9.50 per cent, Fat 2.25 per cent, Carbohydrates 68.00 per cent, Crude Fiber 2.50 per cent. A formula comparing favorably along side other feeds. 100 lbs., \$4.25; 50 lbs., \$2.15; 25 lbs., \$1.10; 1 lb., 5c.

Gold Medal Baby Chick Feed, the same good feed as the Scratch but ground finer. 100 lbs., \$4.50; 50 lbs., \$2.30; 25 lbs., \$1.20; 1 lb., 5c.



PURINA CHICK Purina Chick Feed has **FEED** saved the lives of millions of chicks and is the most popular and most used chick feed in the world. Purina contains Wheat, Corn, Millet, Kaffir and Milo Maize. Price, 100 lbs., \$4.90; lb., 6c.

PURINA SCRATCH Like Purina Chick **FEED** Feed the scratch size is free from all dust and fine matter. The formula is right and the quality of the ingredients insures the best results. What you want is results. Ingredients: Wheat, Corn, Barley, Kaffir, Milo Maize and Sunflower. Price, 100 lbs., \$4.70; lb., 6c.



PURINA CHICKEN It is made by a **CHOWDER** secret formula from Wheat Middlings, Wheat Bran, Corn Meal, Alfalfa Meal, Linseed Meal, Granulated Meat, Charcoal and Salt. Price, 100 lbs., \$4.40; lb., 6c.

PURINA PIGEON No better pigeon feed **FEED** can be made. Purina Pigeon Feed contains Wheat, Millet, Kaffir, Milo Maize and Canada Peas. Price, 100 lbs., \$5.75; lb., 6c.



ALFALFA MEAL For poultry. By freight or express, 100 lbs., —; lb., —.

FAUST HEALTH GRIT For pigeons. By freight or express, 100 lbs., \$4.50; lb., 6c.

SWIFT'S MEAT SCRAPS

Most Economical Meat Food for All Classes of Poultry.

Combined in proper proportions with good, clean cereal foods, there is no other form of animal matter (meat) which will produce eggs so cheaply. They are uniform in quality, clean, concentrated and handy to feed. To 5 parts of clean grain mixture and 1 part of alfalfa or clover meal, add 1 part of Meat Scraps. Ask for prices.

BLOOD MEAL Pure Blood Meal will make hens lay, make chicks grow fast and keep them healthy. Best poultry and egg food in use. Should be fed three times a week, comprising one-tenth of the mash. Ask for prices.

GRANULATED CHARCOAL Sterlingworth Poultry Charcoal acts as an absorbent and destroyer of gases produced in the digestive tract when the system is out of order and also of impurities in the blood. It aids digestion, promotes health, and is generally corrective of many poultry ills. A little goes a long way, and is worth its weight in gold. No poultryman can afford to be without it.

Coarse, granulated for grown fowls, geese, turkeys, etc., \$2.00 per 100 lbs.; 50 lbs., \$1.25. (Postpaid, 1 lb., 15c.)

Mixed Sizes, granulated for general purposes, \$2.00 per 100 lbs.; 50 lbs., \$1.25. (Postpaid, 1 lb., 15c.)

GROUND BONE For mixing with soft feed once a day this is unsurpassed; in three sizes, fine, medium and coarse. Each, 100 lbs., \$6.00; lb., 10c.

MICA GRIT Very necessary for grinding and digesting the food. Best preventive against cholera and diarrhoea. Comes in three sizes, coarse, medium and fine. Each, By freight or express, 100 lbs., \$2.00; 10 lbs., 25c. (Postpaid, 1 lb., 15c; 3 lbs., 20c.)

OYSTER SHELLS Oyster Shells contain a large percentage of lime, and it is important to keep your fowls well supplied with them for shell producing. Manufactured in three sizes, coarse, medium and fine. Each, by freight or express, 100 lbs., \$1.00; 10 lbs., 15c. (Postpaid, 1 lb., 10c; 3 lbs., 20c.)

BIRD SEED

HEMP—Lb., 25c; 3 lbs., 55c, postpaid.

RAPE—Lb., 30c; 3 lbs., 70c, postpaid.

CANARY—Lb., 25c; 3 lbs., 65c, postpaid.

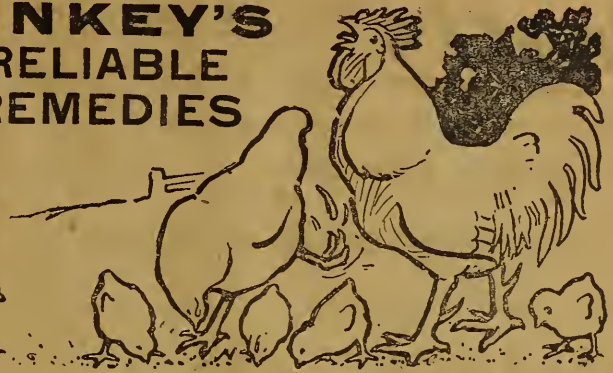
SUNFLOWER—Lb., 20c, postpaid.

MIXED CANARY—Lb., 30c, postpaid.

BIRD MILLET—Lb., 20c, postpaid.

If wanted by express or freight deduct 10c each from above prices quoted by the pound.

CONKEY'S RELIABLE REMEDIES



CONKEY'S ROUP CURE Prices, 35c, 65c, \$1.05, postpaid.

ROUP PILLS For treating chickens individually, 30c.

BRONCHITIS REMEDY Often confused with Roup; it is an inflammation of the membranes. 60c, postpaid.

CHICKEN POX (Sorehead) REMEDY A disgusting disease and is the smallpox of the chicken yard. This remedy will wipe it out every time. Price, 65c, postpaid.



CHOLERA REMEDY A positive cure for fowl trouble, indigestion, diarrhoea, dysentery, cholera, etc. Guaranteed remedy. 30c and 65c, postpaid.

FLEA SALVE Will positively rid fowls of stick-tights, which are a troublesome pest in this climate. 35c per box, postpaid.

GAPE CURE Gapes are caused by gapeworms in the windpipe. Positively cures and given without trouble. 65c per box, postpaid.

HEAD LICE OINTMENT This article will destroy the head louse the moment it touches him. 1 oz. box, 15c, postpaid; 3 oz. box, 30c, postpaid.

LAYING TONIC Actually promotes egg production without straining or injuring the fowl. It is not a food; shortens the moulting period. 1½-lb. pkg., 40c; 3¼-lb. pkg., 70c, postpaid.

HEALING SALVE The best healing salve known. It heals everything on man, beast or fowl. 30c, postpaid.



HEALING POWDER The most scientific powder for galls, chafes, cracked heels and all wounds. 60c, postpaid.

HOOF REMEDY Keeps hoofs in perfect condition. Price 70c, postpaid.

WHITE DIARRHOEA REMEDY A sure remedy that can be relied on. Don't despair, it will save the little chicks. Price 30c and 65c, postpaid.

LICE POWDER 5 oz., 20c; 15 oz., 40c; 48 oz., 75c; 100 oz., \$1.35, postpaid.

LICE LIQUID Painted or sprayed over the roosts, will quickly and effectively rid your house and poultry of lice. Qt., 50c; ½ gal., 75c; gal., \$1.25; expressage extra.

FLY KNOCKER Prevents flies from annoying stock. It is perfectly harmless, keeps flies and mosquitoes out of range of its odor; kills every insect it hits. Qt., 50c; ½ gal., 75c; gal., \$1.25; expressage extra.

LIMBERNECK REMEDY Is very effective in the cure of this terrible disease. 65c per box, postpaid.

POULTRY WORM REMEDY This necessary article will rid the fowls of harmful worms and promotes the return of healthful conditions. 60c, postpaid.

NOX-I-CIDE A non-poisonous, soluble disinfectant and germ destroyer. By mixing with water one gallon will make 10 gallons disinfectant. Pt., 35c; qt., 60c; ½ gal., 90c; gal., \$1.50; expressage extra.

POULTRY CONDITIONER 45c, postpaid.

POULTRY LAXATIVE 30c, postpaid.

PAIN LOTION 65c, postpaid.

RHEUMATIC REMEDY A liniment for applying direct to the affected part. 65c, postpaid.

STOCK WORM REMEDY Is a sure exterminator of the various worms that a horse is afflicted with. It gets them all. 60c, postpaid.

SULPHUR CANDLES Easy to light, safe to use and deadly to all germ and insect life. Each, 15c; 3 for 45c, postpaid.

STOCK TONIC Is a general conditioner. 1-lb. pkg., 40c, postpaid.

VALUABLE BOOK FREE A fine 72-page book entitled "Poultry Diseases." Send 2 cents in stamps to cover postage.



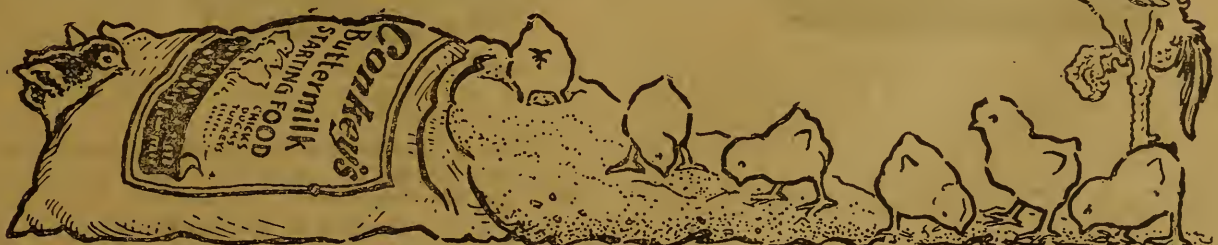
FOR DOGS

CONKEY'S MANGE REMEDY—65c, postpaid.

CONKEY'S DOG TONIC—65c, postpaid.

CONKEY'S DISTEMPER REMEDY—70c, postpaid.

CONKEY'S WORM DROPS—65c, postpaid.



FOR QUANTITIES OF SEEDS, ETC., REQUIRED PER ACRE, SEE INSIDE BACK COVER.

Pratt's

Stock and Poultry Regulator and Remedies

Satisfaction Guaranteed or Money Refunded.

PRATT'S ANIMAL REGULATOR 26-oz. pkg., 30c; 4-lb. pkg., 60c. Add 10c each for postage.

PRATT'S EGG PRODUCER AND REGULATOR 26-oz. pkg., 30c; 4-lb., pkg., 60c. Add 10c each for postage.

CHICKTONE

FOR FOWLS

Chicktone is a Reliable and Dependable Preventive and Remedy for White Diarrhoea, Cholera, Roup, Gapes, Limberneck, Canker, Chicken Pox, Black Head and other diseases common to fowls. A Promoter of Health, Blood Purifier, Dependable Tonic and Egg Producer.

16-Ounce Bottle, Postpaid, 60c.

Deduct 10c by Express.

International Co.'s Products

LOUSE KILLER 35 cents, postpaid.

PHENO CHLORO (Disinfectant.) 30c and 55c, postpaid.

HEAVE REMEDY 65 cents, postpaid.

DISTEMPER REMEDY 65 cents, postpaid.

COLIC CURE 65 cents, postpaid.

WORM POWDER 65 cents, postpaid.

POULTRY FOOD 30 cents and 60 cents; add 10c each for postage.

STOCK FOODS 30 cents and 60 cents each; add 10c each for postage.

IT MUMMIFIES ALL
RODENTS.
ABSOLUTE-
LY HARM-
LESS TO
HUMAN
BEINGS.

RAT CORN



His Last Meal

A New and Scientific Discovery

Kills Rats Without Any Bad, Dangerous or Disagreeable Effects

PRICE: 20c, 30c, 55c, postpaid.

TALBOT'S CHICKEN LICE EXTERMINATOR There are about thirty kinds of chicken lice and chicken ticks. Their environment being different makes it necessary to treat thoroughly in the different ways recommended in the directions for treatment, so as to absolutely exterminate them. The chicken or hen louse is a feather clipper, breeds and lives on the body of the fowl, consequently to effectually destroy them apply the exterminator on each fowl by opening the feathers and sift it onto the body. One application will not only rid each fowl of these pests, but will keep others off for about three months. Perforated can, 30c, postpaid. Satisfaction guaranteed. Perfectly harmless. Non-poisonous.

TALBOT'S ROACH EXTERMINATOR is a non-poisonous, odorless powder and no inconvenience or preparation is necessary in placing it for the extermination of the roaches. Talbot's Roach Exterminator does not kill instantly. Hours are necessary for the complete destruction of the larger roaches. Owing to their natural characteristics of providing for their young by carrying food on their wings, in connection with the slow killing process affords them ample time to carry sufficient exterminator food to their nests and innermost recesses of the walls where it is left for the destruction of the young, or any new roaches finding their way into the building, resulting in complete annihilation. Price per can, 30c, postpaid.

THERMOMETERS, FOUNTAINS, HOPPERS, ETC.

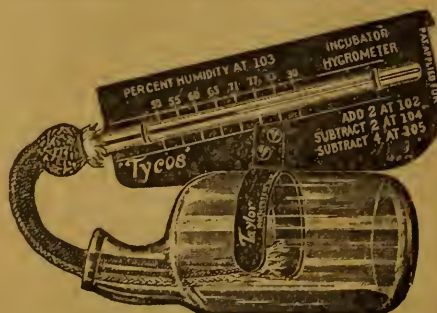
THERMOMETERS

The Model Tri-Tested Thermometers and Hygrometers are guaranteed. We are justified in guaranteeing them without hesitation, because we make and test them in our own factory; and we know the needs of Incubator and Brooder Thermometers better than they can be known by an ordinary thermometer manufacturer who is not versed in artificial incubation. Every tube is blown, filled,



seasoned, graduated and tested by our experts, as a result of which they can be relied upon to register the exact temperature in the egg-chamber and in the brooder without the trouble that is commonly caused in ordinary thermometers by the mercury separating in the tube, thereby rendering them worse than useless. The bulbs of all Model Thermometers are blown of Jena glass under the double bulb system, which produces a perfect vacuum, absolutely free from air or moisture.

INCUBATOR THERMOMETERS — and —, postpaid.
BROODER THERMOMETERS — each, postpaid.



HYGROMETER

By using this in your Incubator you can readily see the amount of moisture your machine is consuming and the necessary amount required for a successful hatch. Frequently the new beginner will give either too much or not sufficient

moisture, and the result is a failure. You will experience no difficulty if using a "TYCOS" brand of Hygrometer. Price by mail, \$1.50.

Prices of Incubator Lamp Bowls (without burner).

Small size, for Nos. O. I. A. B. Incubators..... 75c
Large size, for Nos. 2 and C. Incubators..... 90c

Express or Mailing Extra.

FOR QUANTITIES OF SEEDS, ETC., REQUIRED PER ACRE, SEE INSIDE BACK COVER.

POULTRY SUPPLIES—Continued.

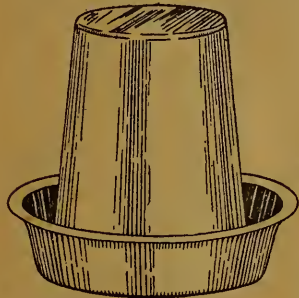
Prices of Burners.

Small Burners for Nos. O. I. A. B. each, postpaid.... 35c
 Large Burners for Nos. 2 and C. each, postpaid.... 50c



CLIMAX LEG BANDS These are the original wire and clasp bands and are made with spring brass wire rings so bent that the tag acts as a clasp and on account of their construction it is impossible for fowls to pick them off the leg. Prices: Postpaid, 12 for 15c; 25 for 30c; 50 for 45c; 100 for 80c.

LEG BANDS Leader adjustable. This band is made in one piece, in two sizes, adjustable to fit any fowl. Held by double lock. It is impossible for them to lose off. Made of aluminum and numbered from 1 to 100. Price: Postpaid, 12 for 15c; 25 for 30c; 50 for 45c; 100 for 80c.



Drinking Fountain.

SANITARY Manufactured **SELF-FEEDING** from the **HOPPER** best galvanized iron; it contains three compartments for feed, shell or grit. It can be hung up against the wall at any height desired. The best self-feeding hopper on the market.

Prices: Small size, 75c; large size, \$1.00; expressage extra.

X-RAY EGG TESTER To use on any ordinary hand lamp. Constructed of tin plate with heavy carriage cloth. Price, 25c; postpaid, 30c.



EYRIE EGG-SHIPING BOXES These boxes are made of corrugated paper, and are very strong. The self-locking handle prevents contents being tampered with. 15-egg size, dozen, \$2.25; 30-egg size, \$3.00, expressage extra.

NEST EGG LICE EXPELLER Not a destroyer of insects, but a preventative of mites and lice. One egg in a nest is sufficient. 5c each; 1 dozen, 70c, postpaid.

WILSON BONE AND GRINDING MILLS Prices, \$5.00 and upward. Write for catalogue.

THE CROWN BONE CUTTER To bolt to bench or table. This is smaller than the Daisy, but does excellent work. Has steel knives, which can be taken out and sharpened and be replaced in a few minutes. One pound of green bone has been cut in one minute. Weight, 50 pounds. Price, \$9.00.

NO. 1 POULTERER'S MILL Hand bone, shell and corn mill for the poultryman.

The mill will grind or granulate dry bones, shell, grit, gravel, stones, crockery, glass, charcoal, corn and all kinds of grain. To bolt on bench or table. Price, without stand, \$5.00. Weight, 33 pounds.

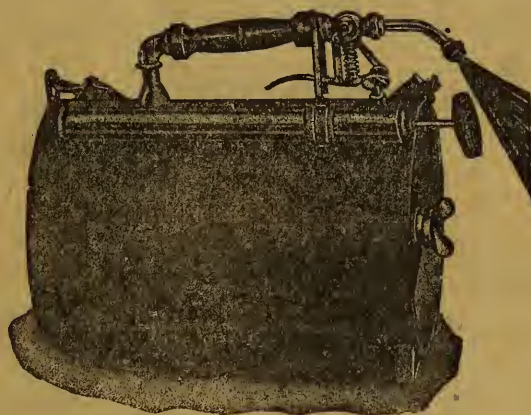
THE ESSEX MODEL TOE MARKER To toe-mark a chick a good cutting punch is needed, one making a clear hole. It has a separate stop between the jaws to prevent bruising the web of the foot. Price, 30c, postpaid.



SPRAYERS

LOWELL COMPRESSED AIR SPRAYER Does not require constant pumping. Has an automatic thumb lever valve. Most practical for orchard, field and garden work.

One pumping will expel entire contents of tank and is sufficient to spray 2000 plants. Spraying nozzle may be reversed to spray under side of bushes and plants. The automatic thumb lever valve is at all times under complete



Lowell Compressed Air Sprayer.

control of operator, hence none of the solution is wasted. It saves its cost in making a given amount of compound do so much more work. An adjustable shoulder strap and tree attachment with suitable couplings for orchard and tree spraying furnished with each machine. Aluminum finish. Capacity, 3 gallons. Price, galvanized, \$6.00; brass, \$8.00.

LOWELL GRAND TAPERED cylinder **SPRAYER** reservoir, 4-inch bottom, 3-inch top, 1½-inch pump cylinder, 20 inches long; strong and durable in construction. Each Sprayer is tested for leaks and perfect spray. Capacity, 1 quart. Price, 80c, postpaid.



LOWELL CONTINUOUS SPRAYER The Lowell Continuous Sprayer, as the name implies, is so constructed that it gives a uniform continuous spray on both strokes of the plunger. It will handle fly oils, insecticides and disinfectants, as well as the regular spraying materials with great rapidity, giving a fine effective spray. Capacity, 1 quart. Price, 95c each, postpaid.

SPRAYERS—Continued.

LOWELL BLOW POWDER SPRAYER This Sprayer is recommended by some potato growers, stock and poul-



try raisers to use Paris Green, London Purple, Slug Shot and Hellebore in powder form. Of strong construction and nicely finished in aluminum. Capacity, 1 quart of powder. Price, 75c, postpaid.

BRANDT'S MIDGET SPRAYER A new size made to fill the need for small sprayer for household requirements. It is made of good weight tin, the tank is 3 inches in



diameter by 3 inches in length. Holds one pint, is 14 inches long over all; has 1/4-inch pump rod. Price, 40c each, postpaid.

BRANDT'S "MISTY" SPRAYER Is a single tube Tin Sprayer. Pump cylinder measures 14 1/2 inches in length.



This Sprayer atomizes all solutions into a fine, mist-like spray and is used extensively for spraying disinfectants, etc. Capacity, 1 quart. Price, 60c, postpaid.

AUTO SPRAYERS

A practical machine for spraying potatoes, small fruits, vineyards, tobacco, greenhouses, poultry houses, etc.; also excellent for use with white wash, disinfectants, etc.

The 4-gallon "Auto-Spray" No. A is the strongest, most useful, most generally used of all spray pumps. It will do all that any spray pump can do and, in most cases, it will do the work quicker and better. It has superseded the bucket and knapsack sprayers, which require constant pumping, and is positively and absolutely guaranteed against all defects. Tested before leaving the factory. No work to operate the Auto-Spray. The user simply holds the nozzle after compressing the air with a few strokes of the plunger.

The Auto-Spray is made in four styles, as priced below. We recommend the brass tank as costing but little more than galvanized and it is practically indestructible. When desired, we furnish brass extension pipes in 2-foot lengths for spraying trees. The usual equipment for tree work is three lengths, and the price is given below. With every Auto-Spray is supplied, free of charge,



the most complete and up-to-date spray calendar ever issued.

The "Auto-Pop" doubles the efficiency of any compressed air sprayer, because the operator absolutely controls the spray by working a lever which opens and closes the nozzle, and at the same time cleans it. No other valve can be operated to clean the nozzle automatically, because ours is protected by patents; moreover, the "Auto-Pop" may be used all day without fatigue.

Height 2 feet, diameter 7 inches, capacity 4 gallons, weight empty 8 pounds, loaded 39 pounds, shipping 12 pounds.

PRICES on Auto-Sprays:

Brass tank, with stopcock	.....\$19.00
Brass tank, with "Auto-Pop," (recommended)	..... 20.00
Elbow extension brass (for under side of low-growing plants)	..... .50
Galvanized tank, with "Auto-Pop"	..... 12.25
Galvanized tank, with stopcock	..... 11.25
Extension pipe, brass, 2-ft. lengths (for use on trees)	..... .75
"Auto-Pop" supplied separately	..... 1.50

MYERS' With Cog Gear Hand LEVER Cylinder, ball valves, air chamber' **BUCKET** and discharge tube **SPRAY** all brass. The 1 1/2-inch cylinder in combination with the cog gear handle make this an exceptionally easy working pump of more than ordinary capacity. Has patented jet agitator, which keeps liquid thoroughly mixed. Complete with hose and graduating Vermorel, fine or coarse spray and solid stream nozzle. Fine sprayer for whitewash. (See cut.) Price, \$9.00.

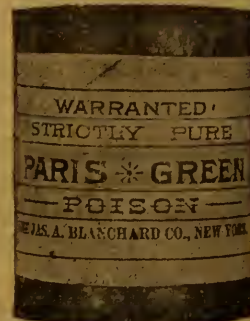
MYERS' LITTLE GIANT With agitator, complete **SPRAY PUMP** with hose and Imperial combination, fine or coarse spray and solid stream nozzle, with malleable foot rest. Fine sprayer for whitewashing. Price, \$7.00.



Insecticides and Fungicides

There is no question about the necessity of spraying fruits and vegetables. There is no question about the profit in doing so. You may have poor crops and not know the reason. Possibly you do not know that blight causes the rot on tomatoes. Your melons, cucumbers and potatoes may be withered and burnt up owing to blight.

BORDEAUX MIXTURE (Liquid) Prevents blight, rot, mildew, specks and spots. Increases crop yield 15 to 25 per cent. By adding water it is ready for use. 1-lb. can, postpaid, 45c; 5-lb. can, \$1.70. One gallon will make one barrel liquid.



INSECTICIDES—Continued.

LONDON PURPLE Used for same purposes and applied same as Paris Green. Results on plants are sometimes caustic. As a partial remedy against a probable caustic effect, use about five times as much lime as London Purple. One pound to 150 gallons of water. Ask for prices.

COOPER'S WINTER TREE SPRAY Kills with absolute certainty the eggs of all insects and clears trees of all obnoxious parasites. Price, 75c per can; expressage extra.

FISH OIL SOAP Destroys lice on house plants, mealy bugs, scale on palms and San Jose scale. It is a necessity for everyone who grows plants. ½-lb., 10c; 1-lb., 20c; 5 lbs., 90c; expressage extra.

PARIS GREEN Mixed at the rate of 1 pound to 200 gallons of water. A poisonous insoluble powder, indispensable on the farm for preventing ravages of potato bugs, codling moth, worms, caterpillars, slugs and all chewing insects. By express, 1-lb. can, 70c; ½-lb. can, 40c. This article is liable to fluctuate in price. Special price on large lots.

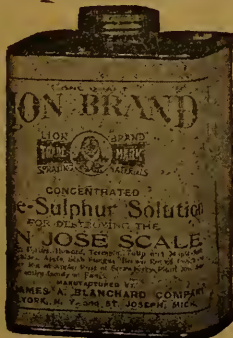
APHIS PUNK A nicotine paper for fumigating. Box, 60c; postpaid, 70c.

POWDERED ARSENATE OF LEAD Especially against the cotton worm in the South this is the most popular and quickest killing insecticide, as it is most readily eaten by insects and acts most rapidly to destroy them. Also kills codling moth, bud moth, gypsy moth, brown tail moth, rose chafer, curculio, canker worm, elm leaf beetle, potato bug, asparagus beetle, cucumber beetle, flea beetle, cranberry worm, grape root worm, currant worm, caterpillars, etc. Guaranteed not to injure foliage. From 1 to 2 pounds are required to the acre; the results are so satisfactory that the leaf worm is no longer considered a serious factor in cotton culture. Price, 1-lb., 55c; 2 lbs., \$1.00; postpaid.

LIME SULPHUR SOLUTION A perfect scale and fungus destroyer; special for plum and peach trees, which need fall and spring treatment; cures peach leaf curls. Used during dormant period. Protect the hands with gloves when applying. Dilute with ten parts of water. Apply with spray pump. Price, 1 qt., 60c, expressage extra.

KEROSENE (Paste) EMULSION Used in the summer as a wash while the foliage is on the tree. It is a safe and sure remedy to kill all sucking insects, as plant and bark lice, tree bugs, squash bugs, pea louse, lice, mealy bugs and all insects that take their nourishment through a proboscis; scale, leaf hoppers, aphids, in fact, nearly all insects that can not be controlled with an arsenical. Is very efficacious on scale insects infesting citrus fruit trees. Price, 1 qt., 60c; expressage extra.

HELLEBORE Fresh white Hellebore, 1 ounce; water, 3 gallons. Apply when thoroughly mixed. This poison is not so energetic as the arsenates, and may be used a short time before the sprayed portions mature. Excellent to destroy cabbage worms, currant worms and also sucking insects. Price, 5 lbs., \$1.00, not prepaid.



HAMMOND'S GRAPE DUST Kills mildew and blight on flowers and fruit. For use on roses and flowers in

general, and vegetables of all kinds. Grape Dust is a readily diffusible light-weight powder fungicide, very efficient in destroying mildew and in preventing blight; also for destroying aphids and black fly. 1-lb. pkg., 15c; postpaid, 25c.

SLUG SHOT A light, composite, fine powder, easily distributed either by duster, bellows or in water by spraying. Thoroughly reliable in killing currant worms, potato bugs, cabbage worms, slugs, sow bugs, etc., and it is also strongly impregnated with fungicide. Price, by express or freight, 5-lb. pkg., 50c; 10 lbs., 90c; 1-lb. pkg., 25c, postpaid.

TOBACCO DUST If dusted on while the foliage is moist it destroys rose lice, cabbage and turnip fleas, etc. Spread upon the ground, it keeps off all earth insects and also acts as an excellent fertilizer. Price, 1-lb., 20c, postpaid; 10 lbs., 80c; expressage extra.

TOBACCO STEMS For fumigating. Price, 1-lb., 5c; 10 lbs., 40c; 100 lbs., \$3.00.

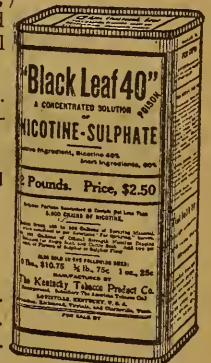
"BLACK LEAF 40"

Nicotine Sulphate—40% Nicotine

This is the insecticide that is so highly recommended by Experiment Stations. It destroys Aphis (plant lice), Thrips, Leaf-hoppers on all tree, bush and vine fruits, vegetables, field crops, flowers and shrubs; also Apple Red Bug, Pear Psylla and similar soft-bodied sucking insects—all without injury to foliage.

May be combined with other sprays. Highly concentrated. Soluble in water—easy to mix—does not clog nozzles.

You can not go wrong by ordering "Black Leaf 40" for sucking insects.



PRICES, POSTPAID:

1 oz., 30c; makes 6 gallons spray.
½-lb., 80c; makes 40 to 120 gals. spray.
2 lbs., \$2.60; makes 160 to 500 gals. spray.
10 lbs., \$11.00; makes 800 to 2500 gals. spray.

SULPHO-TOBACCO SOAP A wonderful Insect Pest Exterminator. Unsurpassed for quickly exterminating all insect life on plants and flowers in and out of doors. Excellent for rose bushes, shrubs, etc. For domestic purposes, it rids the house of cockroaches, and is a superior wash for dogs and all animals. Prevents poultry lice. Three-ounce cake, sufficient for one and one-half gallons prepared solution, 10c each, 75c per dozen; 8-ounce cakes, sufficient for four gallons prepared solution, 20c each, \$1.50 per dozen; expressage or mailing extra.

THRIP JUICE The great scale killer for oranges, etc. A remedy for mealy bugs, scale, thrips, codling moth, canker worm, beetles, caterpillars, etc.

THRIP JUICE NO. 1 Kills scale on citrus trees, oranges, lemons and grapefruit. It is arsenated and stands great reduction. The great dilution of 800 to 1000 parts was efficacious against the varieties of scale common to the Gulf States. Pt., 75c; qt., \$1.00; expressage extra.

THRIP JUICE NO. 2 Non-poisonous. A concentrated liquid insecticide for sucking insects for use on plants, trees, shrubs, etc. To be diluted 16 to 40 times its bulk in water. For the destruction of the thrip or vine hopper. Kills scale, red spider, caterpillars. Pt., 75c; qt., \$1.00; expressage extra.

TALBOT'S FAMOUS ANT EXTERMINATOR Is a mineral-vegetable compound. The vegetable ingredient, a food much desired by the ants, which brings them in contact with the active mineral ingredient which combines with the exudation of the body forming a chemical combination which destroys the respiratory cells and suffocation of the ant is the result. Talbot's Ant Exterminator is a standard article and there is no question as to its effectiveness. Satisfaction guaranteed or money refunded. Easily applied. Can with perforated top, 30c, postpaid.



STERLINGWORTH CUT WORM KILLER

A NON-POISONOUS POWDER FOR SPRINKLING AROUND VEGETATION TO BE PROTECTED.

This preparation is quick and sure in its effect. It is so alluring to cut worms that they are irresistibly attracted to it and eat it in preference to any vegetation. One pound is sufficient for 175 plants when in hills and 150 linear feet of plants when in rows. One-pound sprinkler-top box 35c postpaid. Five-pound can \$1.15 postpaid. Not prepaid, 25c and \$1.00.

GRAFTING WAX A product of many years' experience. It will neither soften and leave the graft, melt in the sun or be too hard to work up nicely in the hand. $\frac{1}{4}$ -lb. sticks, 10c. If by mail, add 10c per lb. for postage.

RAFFIA For tying plants. Price, lb., 40c; 50c postpaid.

PRUNING SHEARS The Pruning Shears we are offering below are the product of nearly a century of manufacturing experience, and are strictly guaranteed.



No. 60.....	\$1.20	No. R 70.....	\$2.25
No. R 50.....	1.15	No. R170.....	2.65
No. R 65.....	2.00	No. R275.....	3.00

Above are postpaid prices, and 5c may be deducted if to be sent with express or freight order.

Broadcast Hand Seed Sower

For sowing alfalfa, millet, oats, wheat, barley, hemp, buckwheat, rye, rice, etc. A model for accuracy and durability.



CAHOON'S Sows 4 to 8 acres per **PATENT** hour at **BROADCAST** hour at **SEED** an ordinary **SOWER** walking gait, throwing wheat about 40 feet wide. Full directions for use with every machine. Price, \$3.75.

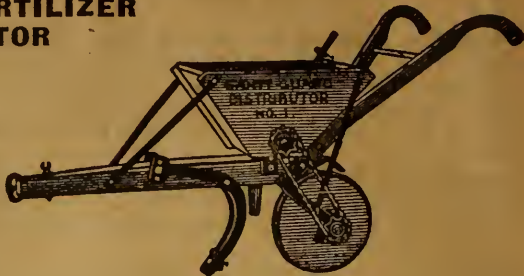
CYCLONE SEEDER This machine is strictly first-class in every respect; will sow perfectly even and any desired amount to the acre. Price, \$1.75.



be regulated to drop seeds from 2 to 5 to the hill. Price, \$1.75.

GANTT FERTILIZER DISTRIBUTOR

This Fertilizer Distributor can easily be operated by one man and one horse



Through a series of cogs the Fertilizer is thoroughly pulverized.

The improved Cutoff and Lever, in reach of the operator, guarantees perfect control and regulates the quantity desired for an acre. Through climatic action all fertilizers are apt to cake more or less. By using this Distributor it will pulverize and distribute equally, which is the most important part in using fertilizers to the best advantage. Price, \$6.50 each.

Send 2 cents and we will mail you pamphlet on fertilizer.



PLANT TABLETS

These Plant Tablets are a clean, odorless, concentrated plant stimulant and invigorator. The

use of them promotes healthy, vigorous leaves and branches, and insures beautiful, luxuriant flowers. They build up the soil scientifically and make frequent renewal of soil less important. If you want luxuriant, healthy plants, ferns and beautiful flowers, these Tablets are just what you are looking for.

Prices: Small or trial size, 15c, postpaid; medium size (100 Tablets), sufficient for 35 plants 3 months, 30c, postpaid.

Gold Fish, Canary Birds and Accessories



Orioles or Fancy Colored Fish—

Small, each	\$.35
Medium, each .....	.50
Medium large, each.....	.75
Large, each	1.00

American Fantails—

Small, each	\$.65
Medium, each	1.15

Gold Fish, Plain Varieties—

Small, 15c each, 2 for 25c; medium, 25c each; medium large, 40c and 50c each; extra large, 75c and \$1.00 each.

GLOBES

One pt., 15c; 2 qt., 30c; 3 qt., 45c; 1 gal., 70c; 1½ gal., 90c; 2 gal., \$1.25; 2½ gal., \$1.50; 3 gal., \$1.75. To be shipped by express only.

ORNAMENTS AND CASTLES

Castles—15c, 30c, 35c, 40c, 45c, 50c; 5c extra for postage.

Brass Stands, for 1 to 2 Gallon Globes—25c each; 30c postpaid.

Fish Food (Wafers) in Boxes—Each 15c, 2 for 25c.

Domestic Male Canary—Price \$4.00 to \$10.00 each.

Domestic Female Canary—Price \$1.00 to \$2.00 each.

GOLD FISH, CANARY BIRDS AND ACCESSORIES

—Continued.

BIRD CAGES

Japanned Canary Cages.

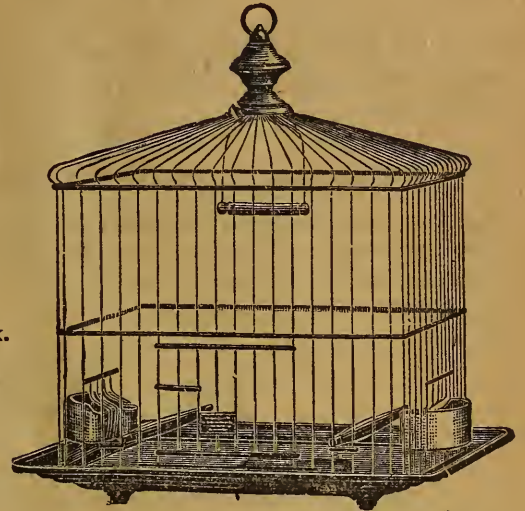
Each.

No. 270—9x6 inches, plain	\$1.15	
No. 271D—9½x6½ inches, with drawer.....	1.70	
No. 261—9½x6½ inches, Fancy top	1.50	
No. 271—9½x6½ inches, plain	1.25	Each.
No. 272—10x7 inches, plain.....	\$1.35	
No. 262—10x7 inches, fancy top.....	2.25	
No. 263—10½x7½ inches, fancy cage.....	3.00	



NOTICE

Gold Fish and
Canary Birds
are shipped
only by Ex-
press and
travel at pur-
chaser's ex-
pense and risk.
Remit 10c ex-
tra for Ship-
ping Bucket
for Gold Fish.



Japanned Bird Cage.

BIRD SEED

R. & S. Co.'s Best Mixed Canary Seed—Consists of strictly pure, recleaned Canary, Rape, Hemp and Golden Millet, well mixed in proper proportions. 25c lb., postpaid.
Canary Seed—Pound, 25c, postpaid.
Hemp Seed—Pound, 20c, postpaid.
Rape Seed—Pound, 25c, postpaid.
Millet (Bird) Seed—Pound, 20c, postpaid.
Sunflower Seed—Pound, 20c, postpaid.
If wanted by express, DEDUCT 10c per pound.
Cuttle Bone—Per ounce, 10c; postpaid.

DO NOT PLANT TREES, ETC., IN THIS SECTION BEFORE LATTER PART OF NOVEMBER

RETAIL PRICE LIST ON FRUIT AND NURSERY STOCK

ORANGES (on Citrus Trifoliata.)

SATSUMA

Grade.	Each.	10
1 to 2 feet, 1 year old, well branched....	60c	\$4.50
2½ to 3 feet, 1 year old, well branched and stocky	80c	6.50

KUMQUATS (on Citrus Trifoliata.)

Grade.	Each.	10
1 to 1½ feet, bushy and strong bearing size	70c	\$5.50
1½ to 2 feet, very bushy and strong bearing size	90c	7.50

JAPANESE PERSIMMONS

Grade.	Each.	10
2 to 3 feet, 1 year, light size.....	70c	\$6.00
3 to 4 feet, 1½ years, medium size.....	90c	7.50

FIGS

Celestial—Early medium size, bluish yellow.
Magnolia—Large pear shaped, purplish pale yellow.

Grade.	Each.	10
1½ to 2 feet, small size.....	20c	\$1.70
2 to 3 feet, medium size.....	25c	2.00
3 to 4 feet, standard size.....	30c	2.50

PONDEROSA LEMONS

Grade.	Each.	10
2 to 3 feet, small size.....	60c	\$5.50
3 to 4 feet, medium size.....	80c	7.50

PEACHES (on Plum Roots.)

Elberta—Rich yellow, red cheeks, freestone.
Belle of Georgia—Large, clear, creamy freestone.

Grade.	Each.	10
2 to 3 feet, large fruited.....	20c	\$1.50
3 to 4 feet, large fruited.....	25c	2.00
4 to 6 feet, large fruited.....	30c	2.50

PLUMS

BURBANK

Grade.	Each.	10
2 to 3 feet, prolific bearers.....	25c	\$2.00
3 to 4 feet, prolific bearers.....	30c	2.50
4 to 5 feet, prolific bearers.....	35c	3.00

PEARS

Kieffer—Large, yellow, red cheeked.
Bartlett—Old high quality standard.
LeConte—Early, pale lemon yellow.

Grade.	Each.	10
4 to 6 feet, 2 years.....	35c	\$3.00
5 to 7 feet, 2 years.....	45c	4.00
6 to 8 feet, 3 years.....	55c	5.00

ELEGANT
VARIETY
BEAUTIFULLY
TINGED
WITH
GOLD

A HAND-
SOME TREE
FOR
YARD
OR
LAWN



Golden, Arborvitae.

PAPER-SHELL PECAN TREES

Grade.	Each.	10
1 foot and under, "Stewart".....	50c	\$4.00
1 to 2 feet, "Stuart".....	70c	6.00

Write for prices on other Fruit Trees.

BORDEAUX MIXTURE PREVENTS BLIGHT, ROT AND MILDEW.

GRAPES

	Each.
Concord Blue-Black, 1 or 2 years, large.....	25c
Moore's Early Blue-Black.....	25c
Niagara White	25c

DEWBERRIES AND BLACKBERRIES

Austin Dewberry—Large, vigorous, prolific.	
Dallas Blackberry—Vigorous, drooping, productive.	
Hauptberry—Very large, fine quality.	
60c for 10	\$1.25 for 25
	4.00 for 100

TEXAS UMBRELLA TREES

Grade.		Each.	10
2 to 3	feet, small size.....	30c	\$2.50
3 to 4	feet, medium size.....	40c	3.50
4 to 6	feet, standard size.....	60c	5.50

GOLDEN ARBORVITAES

Grade.		Each.	10
1 to 2	feet .....	.75	\$7.00
2 to 3	feet .....	.85	8.00
3 to 4	feet	1.00	9.00

CAMPHOR TREES

Grade.		Each.	10
1 to 1½	feet, well branched, 2 year.....	35c	\$3.00
1½ to 2	feet, well branched, 2 year.....	45c	4.00
2 to 3	feet, well branched, 3 year.....	60c	5.50

PLANT DEPARTMENT

A general list of Annual and Perennial flowering and ornamental bedding plants, Roses, Shrubs, Ferns, etc.

We strongly advise shipping by express whenever practicable. This will enable us to send stronger plants and guarantee safer delivery, although smaller orders may go out by Parcel Post, in which case 10c per dozen plants should be added for postage.

ANNUAL AND PERENNIAL PLANTS

Alternanthera—Green and Red for bedding.	50c doz.; \$3.00 per 100.
Alyssum—Sweet—White, for border.	5c each; 35c doz.; \$2.50 per 100.
Amaranthus—Tricolor—Joseph's Coat.	50c doz.
Begonias (Fibrous)—White, Pink, Red, for bedding.	10c to 25c each.
Calendula (Pot Marigold)—5c each; 50c doz.; \$3.50 per 100.	
Carnation (Marguerite)—Mixed Colors.	10c each; \$1.00 per doz.
Chrysanthemum—White, Pink, Yellow, Red.	
Chrysanthemum—Strong Plants.	10c each; \$1.00 per doz.
Chrysanthemum—Large Plants.	25c each; \$2.50 per doz.
Cockscomb (Cristata, Empress)—50c per doz.	
Cockscomb (Feathered, Thompsonii)—In dazzling colors.	10c each; \$1.00 per doz.
Coleus—Standard sorts.	5c each; 50c doz.; \$3.50 per 100.
Cosmos—White, Pink, Yellow.	5c each; 50c doz.
Daisies (Double English)—White and Pink.	35c doz.; \$2.50 per 100.
Daisies (Shasta)—50c doz.; \$3.50 per 100.	
Geranium—Double and Single; White, Red, Crimson, Light and Deep Pink.	
Geranium—Good size plants.	10c each; \$1.00 per doz.
Geranium—Strong plants.	25c each; \$2.50 per doz.
Heliotrope—Deep Purple.	10c each; \$1.00 per doz.
Hibiscus—Double Yellow, Red, Pink and Single Red.	Each 10c; 25c; 50c; \$1.00.
Lantana—White, Pink, Yellow, Brown.	10c each; \$1.00 per doz.
Lantana—Weeping.	10c each; \$1.00 per doz.
Pansy—Mixed Colors. Medium size plants.	35c doz.; \$2.50 per 100.
Pansy—Blooming size plants.	50c doz.; \$3.50 per 100.
Petunia—Mixed Colors, good size plants.	35c doz.; \$2.50 per 100.
Petunia—Mixed Colors, large plants.	15c each; \$1.50 per doz.
Phlox (Annual)—Mixed Colors; small size.	35c doz.; \$2.50 per 100.
Phlox (Annual)—Blooming size.	50c doz.; \$3.50 per 100.
Pinks (China)—Mixed Colors.	5c each; 50c per doz.
Salvia—Dwarf or Tall.	50c per doz.; \$3.50 per 100.
Sedum (For Rockeries)—5c each; 50c per doz.	
Snapdragon—White, Pink, Yellow, Red and Mixed.	5c each; 50c per doz.
Sweet William—Double Mixed.	5c each; 50c per doz.
Verbena—White, Pink, Red, Purple; large flowering.	5c each; 50c per doz.
Verbena (California Moss)—Purple and White.	5c each; 50c per doz.
Vinca (Perriwinkle)—White and Crimson.	5c each; 50c per doz.
Zinnia—Mixed Colors.	35c per doz.

FERNS

Boston (Nephrolepis)—Each 10c; 25c; 50c; 75c.
Whitmanii (Feathery)—Each 10c; 25c; 50c; 75c.
Pierisii or Ostrich Plume—Each 10c; 25c; 50c; 75c.
Maiden Hair—Each 10c; 25c; 50c; 75c.
Asparagus Plumosus (Lace Fern)—Each 10c; 25c; 50c; 75c.
Asparagus Sprengeri—Each 10c; 25c; 50c; 75c.

ROSES

BUSH VARIETIES—(2-Year-Old Stock.)

American Beauty (Clear Crimson)—40c each.
Baby Rambler (Polianthus.)
Blumenschmidt (Tea)—Citron Yellow.
Bridesmaid (Pink)—40c each.
Gruss-an-Teplitz (Hybrid Tea)—Fiery Red.
Helen Gould (Red)—40c each.

THE ROSE THE QUEEN OF FLOWERS



**ROSES
WORTHY
A PLACE
IN YOUR
GARDEN**

ROSES—Continued.

Kaiserin Augusta Victoria (White)—40c each.
 Killarney (Pink)—(Hybrid Tea)—40c each.
 Killarney (White)—(Hybrid Tea)—40c each.
 LaFrance (Hybrid Tea)—(Pink)—40c each.
 Maman Cochet (Pink)—40c each.
 Madam C. Testout (Pink.)
 Marie von Houtte (Sulphur Yellow.)
 Radiance (Rosy-Carmine.)
 Sunburst (Yellow)—40c each.
 Tausendschoen (White to deep Pink.)

CLIMBING VARIETIES—(2-Year-Old Stock.)

Crimson Rambler (Red)—40c each.
 Kaiserin Augusta Victoria (White)—40c each.
 Marechal Niel (Yellow)—40c each.
 Souvenir de Malmaison (Pink)—40c each.

VINES AND CLIMBERS.

Ampelopsis Veitchii (Boston Ivy)—25c each.
 Ampelopsis Engelmannii (Improved Virginia Creeper)—25c each.
 German or Parlor Ivy—5c each; 50c per doz.
 German or Parlor Ivy—Large plants—20c each.
 Clematis Paniculata (Japanese Virgin's Bower)—White, 25c each.
 Clematis Jackmanii—Purple, 40c each.
 Clematis Henryi—White, 40c each.
 Clematis Paniculata—Small White, 40c each.
 Clematis Mad. Andre—Red, 40c each.
 Euvonymus Radicans—Deep green foliage, 15c each.
 Euvonymus Vegata—Large-leaved variety, 25c each.
 English Ivy (Hedera Helix)—20c each.

Lonicera, Scarlet Trumpet (Honeysuckle)—Brilliant coral-red clusters, 40c each.

Rosa Montana (Mexican Coral Vine)—1-year strong plants, 25c each.

Rosa Montana (Mexican Coral Vine)—2-year strong plants, 50c each.

Tradescantia or Wandering Jew—Leaves green, white striped or purple striped, 5c each;; 50c doz.

Vinca Major Variegata—10c each; \$1.00 doz.

Vinca Major Variegata—Large plants, 25c each; \$2.50 doz.

Wistaria Frutescens, America—Purple, 50c each.

Wistaria Sinensis Alba—White, 50c each.

DECIDUOUS SHRUBS AND HEDGE PLANTS

Althea, Rose of Sharon—Double White, Rose, Crimson, Purple; each, 25c.

Cape Jasmine (Gardenia)—30c each.

Deutzia—Double White, 25c each.

Deutzia—Double Pink, 25c each.

Hydrangea Arborescens Grandiflora—White, 25c each.

Hydrangea Paniculata Grandiflora—White, 25c each.

Jasminum Nudiflorum—Yellow, fragrant, 25c each.

Jasminum Officinale—White, fragrant, 25c each.

Crape Myrtle (Lagerstromia Indica)—Pink, 50c each.

Crape Myrtle (Lagerstromia Indica)—Red, 50c each.

Crape Myrtle (Lagerstromia Indica)—White, 50c each.

Spiraea (Anthony Waterer)—Dwarf, Bright Crimson, 25c each.

Spiraea (Prunifolia)—Bridal Wreath, Double White, 25c each.

Syringa (Philadelphus)—Golden sweet scented, 20c each.

Ligustrum (Hedge Plant) Armour River Privet—3 to 4 feet high, 10c each; \$8.00 per 100.

Reichardt & Schulte Co.'s Superior Flower Seed

The following suggestions will greatly aid our valued customers in finding the most suitable plants we have classified for their flower garden and are well worth consulting. Plants are usually divided into three classes—Annuals, Biennials and Perennials.

ANNUALS are plants that bloom the first season from seed, and the plant dies after one season.

BIENNIALS are plants that bloom the second year from seed, and the plant dies after the second year. In our Gulf Coast Country many of these will bloom the first season if sown early. Sow under same conditions as perennials.

PERENNIALS are plants that bloom the second year from seeds, and the plant lives and blooms during successive years. If sown in early spring (February to April), many perennials will bloom the first year from seed. Tender and half-hardy perennials are best sown in spring after frost is over (March or April). Hardy perennials are best sown in the late summer and fall for next year's flowers.

TENDER, or Greenhouse, means the plant will not stand the least frost. All such must be planted in Spring (March, April) or in a Greenhouse.

HALF-HARDY means the plant will stand any light frost, but needs protection against cold weather. These should be planted in early spring, not in the fall.

HARDY means the plant will stand considerable cold weather, or practically all we have in our Gulf Coast region. These may be sown in the fall or spring. If sown in the fall they will come into bloom earlier than if sown in the spring, even if the plants do not make much progress during the cold weather.

HOW TO SOW FLOWER SEED It is best in practically all instances, except hardy annuals, to start the seeds in boxes, using sandy soil mixed with leaf mould. After the third and fourth leaf is formed, the young plants should be taken up and reset into another box, in which the soil should be loam mixed with leaf mould. It is very important for plants to be sturdy and compact when transplanted in the garden, thus insuring beautiful flowers in their highest perfection.

If the seed be sown directly in the garden, it should be done in the spring, after the soil is well worked and drained. A slight depression should be made with a stick, the seed sown, and then covered with loose soil about twice the depth of the diameter of the seed. When up plants must be thinned, according to variety, about from 2 to 12 inches, or plants will stand too thick and are subject to being weak and spindling. Keep weeds down and cultivate often, so that the plants will receive full benefit of rains, dews and air.

AID IN SELECTING FLOWER SEEDS

To help in finding the most suitable plants we have classified all of the flowers of which we offer seed into different lists, and hope these will be helpful to you and full of suggestions.

CONSULT "AID IN SELECTING FLOWER SEEDS" WHEN MAKING UP YOUR ORDERS.

REICHARDT & SCHULTE CO.'S SUPERIOR FLOWER SEEDS—Continued.**FLOWERING GARDEN ANNUALS**

and other plants that attain perfection and flower the first season from seed.

Sorts marked * are best for beds and massing.

Ageratum*	Kochia
Alyssum, Sweet*	Lantana
Antirrhinum*	Larkspur
Asters*	Lobelia*
Balsams*	Marigold*
Begonia	Marvel of Peru
Calendula*	Mimulus
Calliopsis*	Morning Glory Bush
Candytuft*	Nasturtium (dwarf)*
Canna	Nemophila
Carnation, Marguerite	Nicotiana
Celosia*	Nigella
Centaurea (annual)	Oenothera
Cockscomb*	Pansy*
Chrysanthemum*	Petunia*
(Annual variety)	Phlox Drum*
Clarkia	Poppy*
Convolvulus Minor	Portulaca*
Cosmos	Ricinus
Dahlia	Salpiglossis
Dianthus*	Salvia*
Dimorphotheca*	Scabiosa
Eschscholtzia*	Stocks*
Gaillardia	Sunflower
Geranium	Sweet Peas
Globe Amaranth	Sweet Sultan
Godetia	Torenia
Helichrysum	Verbena*
Heliotrope	Vinca*
Hibiscus Africanus	Wallflower (annual)
Hollyhock (Annuals)*	Zinnia*

ORNAMENTAL FOLIAGE PLANTS

Amaranthus
Canna
Centaurea Gymnocarpa
Coleus

Kochia
Pyrethrum
Ricinus

FLOWERING HARDY PERENNIALS

for permanent beds, borders and masses, flowering the second year and thereafter.

Aquilegia	Lavender
Bellis	Lupinus (hardy)
Campanula	Matricaria
Carnation (hardy)	Myosotis
Canterbury Bells	Phlox (hardy)
Chrysanthemums	Pinks (hardy)
(Hardy sorts)	Poppy (hardy)
Coreopsis	Pyrethrum
Delphinium	Scabiosa
Dianthus (hardy)	Sweet William
Digitalis	Tufted Pansies
Gypsophila	Violets
Hollyhock (hardy)	Wallflower (hardy)

EDGING PLANTS FROM SEEDS

for bordering walks and beds. All annuals except Bellis.

Ageratum, Tom Thumb	Lobelia
Alyssum, Sweet	Nasturtium (dwarf)
Asperula	Nemophila
Bellis	Petunia
Candytuft (dwarf)	Phlox
Globe Amaranth	Pyrethrum
Gypsophila	Zinnia (dwarf)

PLANTS SUITABLE FOR POTS

that may be grown from seeds.

Ageratum	Impatiens
Antirrhinum (dwarf)	Lantana
Asparagus Sprengeri	Mignonette
Asters (dwarf)	Mimulus
Begonia	Myosotis
Carnation	Nasturtium (dwarf)
Chrysanthemum	Petunia
Coleus	Primrose
Geranium	Stocks
Gerbera	Torenia
Heliotrope	

DROOPING PLANTS FOR VASES, HANGING BASKETS, AND VERANDA BOXES

Alyssum	Oxalis
Asparagus Sprengeri	Petunia
Maurandia	Torenia
Nasturtium (dwarf)	

FRAGRANT FLOWERS FROM SEEDS

Alyssum	Scabiosa
Carnations	Stock
Clematis	Sweet Peas
Dianthus (hardy)	Sweet Rocket
Heliotrope	Sweet Sultan
Mignonette	Sweet William
Mimulus	Violet
Nicotiana Affinis	Wallflower.
Pinks	

PLANTS FROM SEEDS

Succeeding in partial shade.

Antirrhinum	Matricaria
Aquilegia	Mimulus
Begonia	Myosotis
Bellis	Oenothera
Canterbury Bells	Pansy
Coreopsis	Torenia
Delphinium	Violet
Digitalis	

CLIMBING VINES FROM SEEDS**ANNUALS**

*Low growing, for fences,
low trellis.
Balloon Vine
Canary Bird Vine
Cobaea
Convolvulus, Major
Cypress Vine*
Dolichos
Gourds
Hop, Japanese
Ipomoea
Maurandia*
Momordica
Moon Flower
Morning Glory

Nasturtium*
Sweet Peas*
Thunbergia*
Wistaria

HARDY PERENNIALS

Adlumia
Ampelopsis (Boston Ivy)
Aristolochia
Clematis
Honeysuckle
Kudzu Vine
Lathyrus Latifolius
Passion Flower
Wild Cucumber

LIST OF CHOICE FLOWER SEEDS

We Import Our Stocks Direct and Put Them Up Ourselves

ABUTILON

(Flowering Maple, or Chinese Bell-Flower.)

A tender perennial shrub, used generally in greenhouses, but growing into small trees in the South. The flowers are beautifully bell-shaped, and appear in white, yellow, rose and orange. Mixed colors, pkt., 10c.

ADLUMIA

(Mountain Fringe, Allegheny Vine, or Climbing Fumitory.)

Cirrhusa—A graceful, hardy biennial climber, but as it resows itself year after year it might be considered per-

ennial. The feathery foliage closely resembles that of the Maiden Hair Fern. The flowers are tube-shaped, flesh-colored, somewhat like the Bleeding Heart, and completely cover the plant. For covering trellises, stumps of trees, etc., it is very desirable. Flowers the first year from seed. Packet, 10c.

ADONIS

(Flos Adonis, or Pheasant's Eye.)

A hardy annual of easy culture; leaves fine-cut and feathery; flowers crimson, growing about one foot high. Oz., 25c; pkt., 5c.

LIST OF CHOICE FLOWER SEEDS—Continued.**AGERATUM**

(Floss Flower)

A hardy annual of easy culture. The attractive feathery flowers borne in dense clusters are very useful for bouquets. Very desirable for outdoor bedding and borders, as it is literally covered with blossoms all summer.



Ageratum.

Mexicanum—Light blue, about 20 inches high. Oz., 25c; Pkt., 5c.

Mexicanum—White, about 20 inches high. Pkt., 5c.

Dwarf Blue—Height 8 inches. Desirable for edging. Pkt., 5c.

Imperial Dwarf White—Height 8 inches. Oz., 50c; pkt., 5c.

Mixed—Above mixed. Pkt., 5c.

ALYSSUM, SWEET

This most popular hardy annual is used extensively for borders, edging and rockeries, but equally valuable as a cut flower, covering itself with clusters or trusses of small pure white flowers of a peculiar delicate fragrance.



Sweet Alyssum.

Sweet Alyssum—Well known, fragrant, 8 inches high. Oz., 30c; pkt., 5c.

Little Gem—Plants grow very dwarf and spreading, 3 to 5 inches high, a large mass of white, sweet-scented flowers. Oz., 60c; pkt., 5c.

Saxatile (Hardy Perennial)—Bearing bright yellow flowers. Height 9 inches. Pkt., 10c.

AMARANTHUS

Hardy annuals, grown especially for their brilliant foliage.

Tricolor—Well known as Joseph's Coat. A hardy annual with leaves of red, yellow and green. Especially brilliant if grown in poor soil. Oz., 25c; pkt., 5c.

Caudatus (Love Lies Bleeding)—Rapid growing garden annual with long, drooping crimson flower spikes. Height 3 feet. Pkt., 5c.

Cruentus (Prince's Feather)—Dark red, feathery flowers. Pkt., 5c.

Melancholicus Ruber—Blood red. Pkt., 5c.

Salicifolius (Fountain Plant)—Graceful red and yellow foliage, of drooping habit. Pkt., 5c.

AMPELOPSIS VEITCHI

See Boston Ivy.

ANCHUSA

(Dropmore Variety)—One of the best hardy perennials, growing 3 to 5 feet high, bears in abundance flowers of richest gentian blue. Pkt., 15c.

**ANTIRRHINUM**

(Snapdragon.)

This is an old border plant with dark, glossy leaves and long spikes of curiously shaped, brilliantly-colored flowers, with finely marked throats. Tender perennial, 1½ to 2 feet high.

Tall, Large-Flowering Type.

White—Pure white, light yellow throat. Pkt., 10c.

Rose—A pretty shade of salmon rose. Pkt., 10c.

Striped—Very fine striped. Pkt., 10c.

Brilliant—Crimson and yellow throat, white. Pkt., 10c.

Mixed—Includes all of the best colors. Pkt., 5c.

Semi-Dwarf Type.

Semi-Dwarf Mixed—Pkt., 5c.

Tom Thumb Mixed—Pkt., 10c.

LIST OF CHOICE FLOWER SEEDS—Continued.**ASPERULA**

A splendid annual variety of easiest culture, not used as much as it should be; grows about 9 inches high and covered throughout summer with lavender blue fragrant flowers. Makes a splendid blue line.

Azurea Setosa. Pkt., 5c.

ASPARAGUS

The ornamental varieties of Asparagus are highly valued for their finely cut foliage, and are exceptionally attractive.

Plumosus Nanus—A dwarf variety and sometimes preferred on account of its beautiful, dense sprays of feathery green. Pkt., 10c.

Sprengeri (Emerald Feather)—An early, easily grown feathery-leaved variety, with drooping branches. The best variety for hanging baskets. Pkt., 10c.

AQUILEGIA

(Columbine.)

Very desirable, easily grown, hardy perennial for border, forming large permanent lumps. Blooms profusely early in the season. The peculiar pendant flowers are exquisitely formed in various colors, often with long spurs. Sow seed, which is rather slow in germinating, in open ground in early spring; may also be sown outdoors in fall. Two to three feet high.

California Hybrids—Hardy, free blooming; large yellow, with dark orange spur. Pkt., 10c.

Lutea—Yellow, large flowered. Pkt., 10c.

Mixed Double—Best and finest colors, including all shades from white to brownish purple. Pkt., 5c.

ARISTOLOCHIA SIPHO

(Dutchman's Pipe.)

A very attractive and highly ornamental climber, with flowers resembling the pitcher plant. Strong and hardy growing. Pkt., 10c.

ASTER

A popular, half-hardy annual, produced in a great variety of classes and an almost endless number of colors. The tallest varieties grow about two feet high. The best method of culture is to sow the seed in boxes early in January and transplant early in spring. However, they may be sown where the plants are to remain, thinning them from 6 to 12 inches apart.

Extra Early Hohenzollern Aster—A new variety of the Comet type with blossoms fully twice as large as the old variety. The petals are very long and curved like a flat Chrysanthemum. Plants are of medium size and branching habit; about 18 inches high, and extremely early. Blooms of large size (4 inches across) are produced in great number on long stems, making them desirable for cut flowers.

White—The largest early White Aster. Pkt., 10c.

Finest Mixed—Pkt., 10c.

Victoria Aster—Magnificent flowers, massive and showy, with regular overlapping petals double clear to the center. The flowers measure 4 to 5 inches across, and the colors include many delicate and gorgeous shades. The plants grow evenly about 18 inches high and carry from 25 to 40 flowers on one plant. Perhaps the handsomest Aster for size, color and profusion of bloom. Mixed. Pkt., 10c.

Peony-Flowered Aster—Of enormous size, with greatest perfection in form and doubleness. Growth pyramidal and much branched.

Splendid Mixed—Pkt., 10c.

Queen of the Market—An early flowering, about three weeks ahead of the general run. Plants are of branching habit, 10 to 12 inches high, bearing from 10 to 15 medium sized double flowers on long stems. Petals curve outward.

Crimson—Pkt., 10c.

Dark Blue—Pkt., 10c.

Light Blue—Pkt., 10c.

Rose—Pkt., 10c.

White—Pkt., 10c.

Rose-Flowered Aster—Finest mixed; double extra fine. Pkt., 10c.

Comet Aster—A good bedding variety, early and branching freely. Plants about 12 to 15 inches high. Flower has a feathery appearance, resembling Japanese Chrysanthemum. Outer petals broad, flat and curved outward; the center is composed of numerous short, slightly pointed petals.

Mixed—Extra large flowered. Pkt., 10c.

Giant Comet Aster—A tall growing variety, two feet high. Petals are very long and recurved and twisted near the center. Flowers larger than the ordinary Comet, and equal in form. Coming into blossom rather late. Splendid for cut flowers.

Brilliant—Deep scarlet. Pkt., 10c.

White turning into rose—Pkt., 10c.

Light Blue—Pkt., 10c.

Lilac Red—Pkt., 10c.

Pure White—Pkt., 10c.

Rose—Pkt., 10c.

Mixed—Pkt., 10c.



Aster.

Ostrich Feather Aster—Mixed colors. Pkt., 10c.

Vick's Branching Aster—Mixed colors. Pkt., 10c.

German Quilled Aster—Fine variety of quilled flowers; height 2 feet; mixed variety. Pkt., 10c.

Dwarf Aster—In finest mixture; mixed colors. Pkt., 10c.

Single-Flowering Asters—The single China Asters are very effective in beds or borders, and offer a pleasing change to the innumerable double sorts; mixed. Pkt., 5c.

BALLOON VINE

Climbing annual, with small inferior flowers. Six feet high. Oz., 15c; pkt., 5c.

BARTONIA AUREA (Golden Bartonia)

A hardy annual, growing about two feet high and bearing golden-yellow flowers. Pkt., 5c.

BACHELOR'S BUTTON

(See Centaurea.)

BEGONIA

Fine Mixed—Pkt., 20c.

ANNUALS ARE VERY EASILY GROWN TO SUCCESS.

LIST OF CHOICE FLOWER SEEDS—Continued.

BALSAM, OR LADY'S SLIPPER

A tender annual, with brittle stems and foliage. Grows about one to two feet high. The double rose-like flowers are brilliantly colored, wax-like and very attractive. The plant prefers a rich, moist or even wet sandy loam. Individual blossoms, when cut, show to best advantage floating in a dish of water.

Double Sulferino—Flowers satiny white, streaked and spotted with crimson and lilac. Oz., 60c; pkt., 5c.

Double White—Well adapted for bouquets. Pkt., 10c.

Double Dark Red—Very beautiful. Pkt., 10c.

Double Camellia—This variety, resembling a Double Camellia, is white blotched with various colors; mixed. Pkt., 5c.

Double Rose-Flowered—Finest mixed. Pkt., 5c.

Double Dwarf—Finest mixed. Oz., 60c; pkt., 5c.

Double Tall—Finest mixed. Oz., 60c; pkt., 5c.

BELLIS PERENNIS

(Double Daisy.)

Tender perennial, about 6 inches high; charming little plants for edgings and borders.

Extra Double White, or Snowball—A clear white variety. Oz., \$2.75; pkt., 10c.

Double Rose (Longfellow)—Finest strain. Oz., \$2.75; pkt., 10c.

Extra Double—Mixed. Oz., \$3.00; pkt., 5c.



Bellis Perennis.

BOSTON IVY

This is one of the finest climbers we have for covering walls, as it clings firmly to the smoothest surface, covering it closely with overlapping foliage, giving it the appearance of being shingled with green leaves. The color is a fresh deep green in summer, changing to the brightest shades of crimson and yellow in autumn. It is hardy and becomes more popular every year. Pkt., 10c

BRACHYCOME

(Swan River Daisy.)

Dwarf annual, covered with profusion of pretty blue flowers; suitable for beds or edgings. Pkt., 10c.

BROWALLIA

(Amethyst.)

Profuse blooming bedding plant, of a shade of intense blue. Pkt., 5c.

BURNING BUSH

See Kochia.

CALCEOLARIA

An ornamental plant producing a mass of pocket-like flowers. A great favorite for decorating conservatory or greenhouse.

Hybrida Tigrina—Large flowering, tinged and spotted flowers, the finest mixture; 20 inches. Pkt., 35c.

CALENDULA

Very hardy annual, one foot high, blooming freely practically the whole year round.

Double Mixed—Oz., 25c; pkt., 5c.

Prince of Orange—Flowers are large, double golden yellow; petals shaded dark orange, produced in great abundance. Height of plant about one foot. Pkt., 5c.

CALIFORNIA POPPY, OR ESCHSCHOLTZIA

A hardy annual with fine-cut, feathery foliage and beautiful velvety cup-shaped flowers.

California—Deep yellow, orange center. Pkt., 5c.

Single Mixed—An excellent mixture producing deep yellow, creamy white, scarlet and orange flowers. Oz., 35c; pkt., 5c.

CALLA

This beautiful and effective plant will always be a favorite because of its easy culture. Waxy white flowers and healthy green foliage. Pkt., 10c.

CALLIOPSIS OR COREOPSIS

Very showy border plants, producing in great profusion, and for a long time, flowers which are bright yellow and rich brown, either self-colored or with these colors and red contrasted. They are borne on long, graceful stems and very desirable for decorative purposes. Very hardy and profusely blooming annual; two to three feet high. Fine mixed. Pkt., 5c.

CANARY BIRD FLOWER

(Tropaeolum Canariense.)

A beautiful climber with small, curiously shaped canary colored blossoms. Will bloom freely until killed by frost. Tender annual; height about 20 feet. Oz., 35c; pkt., 5c.

CANDYTUFT

Showy, branching plants; 12 to 15 inches high and bearing a profusion of beautiful flowers in a wide range of colors. Considered indispensable for cutting. Hardy annual.

Lilac—Shading to light purple. Oz., 25c; pkt., 5c.

Rose Carmine—Compact habit. Oz., 30c; pkt., 10c.

Fragrant—Flowers white; foliage finely cut. Oz., 20c; pkt., 5c.

Empress—The finest of all white varieties. Extra large flowering. Oz., 50c; pkt., 5c.

Fine Mixed—Oz., 20c; pkt., 5c.

CANNA

(Indian Shot.)

Crozy's varieties. Finest mixed. Oz., 20c; pkt., 5c.

CANTERBURY BELLS

Campanula Medium—A hardy biennial, blooming the second year from seed, or the first year when sown early. The herbaceous plants are of branching growth and profuse bloom; for beds and background, producing long racemes of very effective bell or cup-shaped flowers. Rich, moist soil is required for them; growing about 3 feet high.

Double White—Pkt., 10c.

Double Blue—Shades of blue and purple. Pkt., 10c.

Single Mixed—All colors mixed. Pkt., 5c.

Double Mixed—Splendid mixed. Pkt., 10c.

Campanula Speculum (Venus' Looking Glass)—Pretty bell-shaped flowers, blooming profusely; well adapted for edging and hanging baskets. Annual; blue; height about nine inches. Pkt., 5c.

Calycanthemum (Cup and Saucer Canterbury Bells)—Undoubtedly the finest type of this old-fashioned flower. This variety has an extra large calyx, which is of the same color as the flower, giving the appearance of a cup and saucer; very effective.

Mixed—All colors mixed. Pkt., 10c.

LIST OF CHOICE FLOWER SEEDS—Continued.**THE CARDINAL CLIMBER**

(Ipomoea Quamoclit Hybrida.)

We consider this the most beautiful, brilliant and distinct annual climber introduced in many years. It is the result of a cross between Ipomoea Quamoclit, the Cypress Vine, and Ipomoea Coccinea, or Star Glory. It is a strong and rapid grower, attaining a height of 30 feet or more, with beautiful, deeply lacinated foliage and literally covered with a blaze of circular cardinal-red flowers till frost. The flowers are about 1½ inches in diameter, and are borne in clusters of 7 to 11 blooms each. Like other Ipomoeas, it delights in a warm, sunny situation and good soil. The seed may be started indoors and planted out as soon as the weather is warm, or may be sown out of doors as soon as danger from cold weather is past. Packets containing 10 seeds each, 25c.

CARNATION

Carnations are general favorites for their delicious fragrance and richness of color. They are indispensable, both for greenhouse culture in winter and for the garden in summer.



Marguerite Carnations.

Fine Double Mixed—A good strain for outdoor culture. Pkt., 10c.

Double Dwarf Vienna Mixed—Large flowered and comes into bloom early, producing flowers of many colors. Pkt., 10c.

Border Carnation—Extra double flowering mixed. Pkt., 15c.

Marguerite—Mixed colors. Pkt., 5c.

Dark Red Perpetual—Pkt., 10c.

White Snowflake—Pkt., 10c.

Double Red Grenadin—Comes into bloom very early and the charming double scarlet flowers are very valuable for forming bouquets. Pkt., 15c.

Double Yellow—Beautifully fragrant. Pkt., 10c.

CASTOR OIL BEAN

See Ricinus.

CENTAUREA

There is, perhaps, no more popular hardy annual than the Centaurea, embracing a number of species, some being grown only for their foliage. All varieties grow from 1½ to 2 feet high and thrive well in any common garden soil. Sow in early spring where they are to remain and thin to three or four inches apart. Fine for bedding or borders.

Cyanus (Bachelor Button, or Bluebottle, or Corn Flower)—of easy culture. Sow the seed where it is to remain and thin to three or four inches. It will furnish a profusion of

bright blue, purple, white or pink flowers, one to two feet high. Oz., 20c; pkt., 5c.

Emperor William—Large blue. Oz., 20c; pkt., 5c.

Double Mixed (Bachelor Button)—Produces large, more globular flower heads than the common variety. Pkt., 5c.

Marguerite—Large, pure white flowers, about 2½ inches in diameter, with edge and petals beautifully tubed and twisted; sweet scented. Height 1½ feet. Pkt., 10c.

Gymnocarpa (Sometimes called "Dusty Miller")—Valuable because of its silvery foliage and graceful drooping habit of growth. Half-hardy perennial, 1½ to 2 feet high. Pkt., 10c.

CHRYSANTHEMUM

Annual Varieties—Early Blooming Garden Sorts.

Eclipse (Carinatum)—Flower bright orange yellow, marked with distinct scarlet ring or center on the ray florets, the disc being dark brown. Pkt., 5c.

Morning Star (Segetum)—Very handsome, large single flowers, primrose yellow with golden yellow center, large flowered; fine for cutting. Pkt., 10c.

Double White (Coronarum)—Double flowers of purest white with petals reflexed and imbricated. Pkt., 5c.

Double Yellow (Coronarum)—Flowers early and very freely; very attractive. Pkt., 5c.

Single Mixed (Carinatum)—Seeds from the very choicest single varieties; mixed. Pkt., 5c.

Double Mixed (Coronarum)—A splendid mixture. Per Pkt., 5c.

Evening Star (Helios, Segetum)—Annual Golden Marguerite. A splendid variety for cutting; flowers 3 inches across, of pure golden yellow. Pkt., 10c.

Comtesse de Chambord (Yellow Paris Daisy or Marguerite)—Of a beautiful clear yellow color. Pkt., 10c.

CINNERARIA

A tender perennial, grown principally in the greenhouse. The large heads of daisy-like flowers of many colors are usually sharply margined and with dark eye. Grows 1 to 2 feet high, and the velvety leaves are shaded on the under side.

Hybrida—Extra fine, large flowered, in choicest mixture. Pkt., 25c.

CLARKIA

Beautiful hardy annuals with rose-colored white and purple flowers, in delicate but very brilliant shades. About 1½ to 2 feet high and profuse bloomers. Mixed double. Pkt., 5c.

CLEMATIS

A popular hardy perennial climber. An old favorite and justly so, for there are few garden climbers that give more satisfaction. Large flowered, mixed. Pkt., 10c.

Verticillata—A slender but vigorous climber, from 10 to 15 feet high, with clusters of small, white, fragrant flowers. Pkt., 10c.

Recta—Blue. Pkt., 10c.

COBAEA SCANDENS

A half hardy climbing annual, with large leaves and large bell-shaped flowers. Blossom is green until nearly grown, when it turns bright purplish blue. Grows about 30 feet high, and is very desirable for covering a large lattice. A native of Mexico. Pkt., 10c.

COCKSCOMB

(Celosia Cristata.)

Free blooming annual, growing best in rather light soil, not too rich; make good border plants and are attractive for pots. Seed may be sown early as soon as the soil is warm.

Giant Empress (Cristata Nana)—This beautiful dwarf plant has bronze leaves; combs rich crimson of colossal proportions, a semi-dwarf variety. Pkt., 10c.

LIST OF CHOICE FLOWER SEEDS—Continued.

COCKSCOMB—Continued.



Cockscomb.

Finest Mixed—A mixture of the best dwarf-growing varieties. Pkt., 5c.

Feathered (Thompsoni Magnifica) — Of pyramidal growth, attaining a height of 3 feet, producing graceful, feathery plumes in the most magnificent shades, ranging from the clearest yellow to the darkest blood red. Pkt., 15c.

COLEUS

Probably the best known and most popular of ornamental foliage plants. Leaves are of many shades of color and have a rich, velvety appearance. No lawn should be without these decorative plants. Tender perennials. Finest hybrids mixed; extra choice. Pkt., 25c.

COLUMBINE

See Aquilegia.

COSMOS

A hardy annual, with fine-cut, feathery foliage and large, showy blossoms in rose, crimson, pink and white. Five to eight feet high.

Early Flowering, Mixed—The usual Cosmos colors in mixtures. Oz., 30c; pkt., 5c.

Klondyke—Golden yellow, flowers borne on long stems and measure from 2½ to 3½ inches across. Oz., 40c; pkt., 5c.

Hybrida—Giant White. Oz., 40c; pkt., 5c.

Hybrida—Giant Pink. Oz., 40c; pkt., 5c.

Hybrida—Giant Crimson. Oz., 40c; pkt., 5c.

Hybrida—Giant Mixed. Oz., 35c; pkt., 5c.



Cosmos.

CYCLAMEN

Charming plants with beautiful foliage and rich colored fragrant flowers. The giant varieties have large leaves and stout flower stalks, throwing the flower well above foliage.

Persicum—A very fine strain of mixed colors. Pkt., 15c.

CYPRESS VINE

(Ipomoea Quamoclit.)

A climbing annual, with soft, fern-like foliage and small star-like flowers, in scarlet or white blossoms. About 15 feet high.

Scarlet—A very deep, rich shade. Oz., 25c; pkt., 5c.

White—Clear paper white. Oz., 25c; pkt., 5c.

Mixed—The two colors above. Oz., 25c; pkt., 5c.

DAHLIAS

A favorite summer and autumn flowering plant blooming first year from seed if sown early in spring in boxes and transplanted. The symmetrical flowers are of such per-



Dahlia.

fection and are of such wide range of colors that they will always be popular where displayed. Tender, herbaceous perennial, 3 to 4 feet high.

Fine Double Mixed—Pkt., 15c.

Fine Single Mixed—Pkt., 15c.

SHASTA DAISY

(Chrysanthemum Leucanthemum Hybrid.)

One of the most desirable plants for the hardy garden. The flowers are 3 to 4 inches in diameter. Some have long, narrow and twisted petals, while others are broad and flat. They bloom the entire season. Hardy perennial; 2 to 3 feet high.

Shasta Daisy—A general mixture saved from a large number of extra choice hybrids, and certain to produce a large number of varieties of great merit. Pkt., 10c.

Daisy Double—See Bellis Perennis.

DIANTHUS OR PINKS

Hardy annuals, about one foot high and bearing beautifully colored single and double blossoms in profusion all summer. Sow seed early in boxes and transplant or sow in rows where the plants are to remain, and thin.

Chinensis Fl. Pl. (China or India Pink)—Blossoms in clusters; flowers very double and in a large range of colors ¼-oz., 15c; pkt., 5c.

Imperialis Fl. Pl. (Double Imperial Pink)—Double mixed, in a very large range of colors. ¼-oz., 25c; pkt., 5c.

Heddewigi (Japanese Pink)—Finest single mixed. Per pkt., 5c.

Plumarius (Grass Pink, Pheasant Eye or Scotch Pink)—A single hardy perennial Pink with fringed edge. light

LIST OF CHOICE FLOWER SEEDS—Continued.**DIANTHUS OR PINKS—Continued.****Shasta Daisy.**

colored flowers with a darker center various colored. The old-fashioned garden favorite. Pkt., 5c.

Laciniatus (Double Japan Mixed)—The flowers are rich in hue, very double, deep fringed petals; colors range in all shades from white to almost black spotted and striped. Pkt., 5c.

Double Diadem Mixed—Very regular, double and in all tints from crimson purple to deep black purple. Pkt., 5c.

DIGITALIS

See Foxglove.

DIMORPHOTHECA

Aurantiaca—A rare and extremely showy annual Daisy from South Africa, introduced last year, and which seems to suit our climatic conditions perfectly, and we look for it to become a permanent and popular favorite. The bushy plants grow 12 to 15 inches high. The flowers, which are 2½ inches and over across, are a unique, rich, glossy orange gold, with dark disc and halo. These glitter in the sunshine and present a magnificent sight when in full bloom. Seeds may be sown in the same way as Asters or Petunias and should have a sunny position. They bloom the greater part of the summer and fall. Pkt., 15c.

New Hybrids Mixed—Pkt., 15c.

EVENING GLORY

(Bona Nox.)

Rosy lilac flowers expanding in the evening; of very rapid growth. Oz., 25c; pkt., 5c.

EUPHORBIA VARIEGATA

A foliage plant sometimes known as "Snow on the Mountain." The leaves are veined and margined with white.

Sow seed in open ground early in spring in a sunny situation. Hardy annual; about 2 feet high. Pkt., 5c.

FORGET-ME-NOT

(Myosotis.)

The charming little favorites succeed best in damp, shady situations, but will thrive in almost any soil. The *Alpestris* varieties also bloom well as pot plants. Sow early in the spring or in the fall; hardy perennial.

Alpestris—Compact plants growing 6 to 8 inches high. Flowers blue with small yellowish eye. Pkt., 5c.

Robusta Grandiflora—Large flowering, bright blue, remarkably fine and distinct. Pkt., 5c.

Roseo—Rose, very pretty. Pkt., 5c.

FOUR O'CLOCK

(Marvel of Peru.)

A hardy annual about 2 feet high, of the easiest culture. Seed should be sown in the open and thinned to one foot. Is free flowering, the blossoms in great variety of colors and stripes.

Mixed—Mixtures of all colors. Oz., 15c; pkt., 5c.

Tom Thumb—Dwarf plant, mixed. Oz., 20c; pkt., 5c.

FOXGLOVE

(Digitalis.)

Hardy perennial old-fashioned border plant forming dense spikes of large, brilliantly colored flowers, being thimble-like, or bell-shaped. Very nice for background; does well in cool, shady location. Sow seed early in spring; for best results start in boxes and transplant; 3 to 5 feet high.

Finest Mixed—Pkt., 5c.

**A RARE AND EXQUISITE NOVELTY****Dimorphotheca.****FUCHSIA**

A well known plant of easy culture for the house or shady situation in the garden. Seeds were saved from the finest single and double sorts. Pkt., 25c.

GAILLARDIA

(Blanket Flower.)

A very showy garden plant, with brilliant flowers in scarlet and yellow, blended and shaded. Hardy annual. One to one and one-half feet high.

Double Mixed (Picta Lorenziana)—A mixture of splendid colored flowers, double, with tubular florets. Pkt., 5c.

Single Mixed—Finest varieties. Pkt., 5c.

LIST OF CHOICE FLOWER SEEDS—Continued.

GERBERA JAMESONI
GIGANTEA
 (Transvaal Daisy.)

This sensational new plant has recently been introduced from South Africa and should be in every garden. It is a herbaceous perennial and grows in heavy clumps. The leaves are about one foot long and deeply cut. The stems are long and stout, growing erect, about 18 inches high and bearing a large daisy-like blossom similar in shape to a Marguerite, but of an intense vermillion color. The blossoms measure from 3 to 4 inches in diameter and are beautiful and last well when cut. The plant is easily grown from seed when planted in the spring. Sow seed in boxes in clear sand mixed with leaf mould and cover about one-eighth inch deep. Plant with the fuzzy end of the seed just above the ground, being careful not to break it off. Do not overwater. They transplant easily to the garden and want a well-drained soil, as they do best in a rather dry situation. Be sure to give the plants an airy, sunny place in the garden and a little protection on frosty nights. Per pkt. of 25 seeds, 35c.



Gerbera.

GERANIUM

A half-hardy perennial, flowering the first year from seed if sown early. A popular flower in brilliant colors, and variously fragrant and ornamental foliage. Grows easily from seed.

Scarlet Mixed (Zonale)—The seed we offer will produce a large percentage of double flowers in many beautiful shades of scarlet and red. Pkt., 25c.

GLOBE AMARANTH, OR GOMPHRENA

A low-growing hardy annual, everlasting, or straw flower, about 8 inches high, with globe-shaped flowers, in red or white. Mixed. Oz., 25c; pkt., 5c.

GLOXINIA

A superb genus of greenhouse plants, producing magnificent flowers of the richest colors; thrive in an equal mixture of peat, loam and sand.

Hybrida Grandiflora—An unsurpassed strain, containing the spotted hybrids as well as the finest self-colored sorts. Pkt., 25c.

GODETIA

An attractive hardy annual, deserving more extensive cultivation. The plant blooms profusely and bears showy flowers of satiny texture in many rich and varied colors. They do best in rather poor soil. One foot high.

Finest Tall Mixed—All colors. Pkt., 5c.

GOLDEN ROD

(Solidago Canadensis)

The well known yellow favorite; hardy perennial, 2 to 5 feet. Pkt., 10c.

GOURDS

Some varieties, besides being odd, are very ornamental. Annuals, 10 to 20 feet high.

Mixed Ornamental Varieties—Pkt., 5c.

Dish Cloth, or Loofah—The inside lining resembles a sponge; very useful. Pkt., 10c.

Dipper—Can readily be made into a dipper. Pkt., 10c.

Nest Egg—These resemble a hen's egg and are frequently used for nest eggs. Pkt., 10c.

Sugar Trough—Useful for baskets or buckets, holding from two to ten gallons each. Pkt., 10c.

Hercules—The largest of all the varieties. Pkt., 10c.

Orange—Also known as Mock Orange. Pkt., 10c.

GREVILLEA ROBUSTA

(Silk Oak.)

Beautiful and decorative plant with fern-like foliage; popular as ornamental tree. Pkt., 10c.

GYPSOPHILA

(Baby's Breath.)

A hardy annual of easy culture. Covered with small star-shaped flowers. Well adapted for hanging baskets or edgings; 6 to 19 inches high.

Elegans—White, large flowering. Their misty white panicles of bloom are largely used for mixing with other cut flowers. Oz., 35c; pkt., 5c.

Muralis—Forms mounds of green 8 to 10 inches high, thickly studded with little pink flowers; fine for edging. Pkt., 5c.

Finest Mixed—Pkt., 5c.

HELIANTHUS

(Sunflower.)

Remarkable for the stately growth, size and brilliancy of their flowers, making a very good effect among shrubbery and for screens.

Globe or Dahlia Sunflower—This variety produces very large, exceedingly double flowers often 6 to 8 inches in diameter and of bright yellow color. The plants are about 5 feet high. Oz., 25c; pkt., 5c.

Double Chrysanthemum Flowered—Large, densely double, bright golden flowers. The plant branches and affords fine long stout stems for cutting. This is the best variety in existence. Oz., 30c; pkt., 10c.

Nanus, Fl. Pl.—Dwarf double yellow flowers; 4 feet. Oz., 25c; pkt., 5c.

HELIOTROPE

Highly valued for the fragrance of its flowers and duration of blooms; 1½ to 2 feet high. Tender perennial, easily grown from seed, blooming first summer if sown early.

Much admired as a border and bedding plant.

Dark Varieties—Very choice mixed. Oz., \$1.25; pkt., 10c.

HIBISCUS

Africanus—A vigorous branching plant of easy culture, with pretty foliage and large, light yellow or cream colored blossoms, purple in the center. The flowers are exceedingly showy; continue to bloom from early summer until October. The seed should be planted early, and the plants should be thinned to one foot apart each. Hardy annual; about 2 feet high. Oz., 20c; pkt., 5c.

Coccineus—Bright scarlet, beautiful. Pkt., 10c.

HOLLYHOCK

Hollyhocks make a fine row in the garden, or a fine background next to a building or high wall or fence. A few of these majestic plants in any garden give an effect not attainable with any other.

Single Annual—Everblooming mixed. Pkt., 5c.

Double Annual—Everblooming mixed. Pkt., 5c.

Double Perennial—Finest mixed. Pkt., 5c.

Double Perennial—Violet purple. Pkt., 10c.

Double Perennial—Flesh color. Pkt., 10c.

Double Perennial—Brilliant Rose. Pkt., 10c.

Double Perennial—Scarlet. Pkt., 10c.

Double Perennial—Pure white. Pkt., 10c.

HONESTY MOONWORT, SATIN FLOWER

(Lunaria Biennis.)

Hardy biennial; admired for its silvery seed pouches of beautiful and curious appearance; 2 feet. Pkt., 5c.

HONEYSUCKLE

The dear old Honeysuckle is never out of place, at the rich man's mansion or the poor man's cottage. For a cheap, hardy, robust, yet lovely vine, it is the chief standby.

Coronarum—Red. Pkt., 5c.

Coronarum Albo—White. Pkt., 5c.

HYACINTH BEAN

A fine climber with clusters of purple and white flowers followed by ornamental seed pods. Tender annual from 10 to 20 feet high.

Mixed Colors—Oz., 15c; pkt., 5c.

Alba—White. Oz., 15c; pkt., 5c.

Coccinea—Red. Oz., 15c; pkt., 5c.

IMPATIENS SULTANI

(Sultan's or Zanzibar Balsam.)

Charming decorative plants with flowers of brilliant-rosy-scarlet color, producing wax-like flowers continuously. Pkt., 25c.

LIST OF CHOICE FLOWER SEEDS—Continued.

Hollyhock.

JAPANESE HOP, OR HUMULUS

Rapid summer climber attaining a height of 20 to 30 feet in three and four weeks, resembling the common Hop but being an annual, attains full perfection the first season. Foliage is luxuriant, making a dense covering. It is one of the best plants for covering verandas, trellises, etc. Heat, drouth and insects do not trouble it.

Variegatus—Bright variegated, yellow, white and green leaves. Pkt., 10c.

Japonicus—Bright green foliage. Oz., 35c; pkt., 5c.

JAPANESE KUDZU VINE

It comes from Japan, the land so productive of curious and ornamental flowers. It is a beautiful climber, remarkable for its great vigor of growth and handsome flowers. The blossoms are large and in panicles somewhat like Wistaria, but larger in size and with better clusters. The color is of a pleasing shade of purple. The foliage is luxuriant, somewhat like the leaf of a bean. The vine is extremely rapid and dense in growth, making the Japanese Kudzu Vine of great value where a quickly produced shade is wanted. Hardy perennial. Pkt., 15c.

JOB'S TEARS

(*Coix Lachrymae.*)

An annual curious ornamental grass, with broad, corn-like leaves and lustrous slate-colored seeds used for beads. Plant outdoors in March in hills 3 feet apart, 4 to 5 seeds to a hill, cover half an inch; 3 feet high. Oz., 15c; pkt., 5c.

LANTANA

A tender perennial, 2 to 3 feet high, bearing verbena-like clusters of flowers, in orange, white, rose and other colors. Blooms constantly all summer.

Fine Mixed—Oz., 30c; pkt., 10c.

LARKSPUR

(*Delphinium.*)

Annual Varieties.

The Larkspur is one of the handsomest and most useful of plants and for large gardens is invaluable.

Double Dwarf Rocket—Mixed. Beautiful spikes of double

flowers in many shades. Hardy annual; 1 foot high. Oz., 20c; pkt., 5c.

Double Tall—Flowered Mixed. Flowers double. Borne on spikes about 15 inches long. Colors, rose, white and shades of blue. Hardy annual; 2 feet high. Oz., 20c; pkt., 5c.

Double Blue—5c.

Perennial Varieties.

Elatum—Flowers intensely blue with hairy petals in the center, giving them a fancied resemblance to a bee; 3 to 5 feet tall.

Formosum Hybridum, Mixed—Flowers large deep blue, small white center; 3 to 5 feet high; long blooming season.

Mixed Colors—Pkt., 5c.



Larkspur.

LAVATERA

(Tree Mallow.)

Trimestris—A very beautiful and showy annual, growing about two feet high and covered during the entire season with large cup-shaped pink flowers. In a border bed the effect is very bright. Sow early in spring outdoors. Per pkt., 5c.

Trimestris—White. Pkt., 5c.

LAVENDER

(*Lavendula Vera.*)

Well known sweet-scented, hardy perennial; should be extensively grown in mixed border; 3 feet.

Mixed Colors—Pkt., 10c.

LINUM

(*Grandiflorum Rubrum.*)

Scarlet flax; an attractive free flowering bedding plant with slender foliage and bearing on delicate stems clusters of glossy, bright red single flowers, saucer-shaped, with black center. Hardy annual, about 1½ feet high.

Brilliant—Scarlet crimson. Oz., 25c; pkt., 5c.

LIST OF CHOICE FLOWER SEEDS—Continued.**LOBELIA**

A very useful genus of plants of easy culture and well adapted for bedding, pots or rockeries. Usually about 6 inches high. The flowers are borne in neat clusters, each irregularly lobed flower being about $\frac{5}{8}$ -inch across. Half hardy annual. For best success, start in hotbed and transplant to border.

Emperor William—A very fine, compact variety, with intensely blue flowers. Oz., \$1.75; pkt., 5c.

Queen of Whites—Pure white flowers. Pkt., 10c.

Finest Mixed—Pkt., 5c.

LOVE-IN-A-MIST

See Nigella.

LUPINUS, OR LUPINS

Hardy native California annuals in great variety, growing from 1 to 3 feet high and bearing spikes of pea-shaped flowers. Of the easiest culture. Sow in the open ground and thin to six inches apart.

Dark Blue—Long racemes of beautiful blue flowers. Pkt., 5c.

Tall Annual Mixed—Oz., 25c; pkt., 5c.

Dwarf Annual Mixed—Oz., 25c; pkt., 5c.

MARIGOLD

A hardy annual shrubby plant, in dwarf and tall varieties, growing from six inches to three feet high; foliage bright green, deeply cut and graceful. The flowers are various shades of yellow and brown. The tall varieties are very valuable for large bedding or background work and the dwarf varieties for borders.

African—Double Dwarf Mixed. Very early and profuse bloomer of compact habit. Oz., 30c; pkt., 5c.

French—Legion of Honor. A single dwarf, bushy variety, very desirable for borders. The plants bear rich golden yellow flowers, with garnet blotches in center of each petal; about 1 foot high. Oz., 30c; pkt., 5c.

French—Double Tall Mixed. Large double flowers. Desirable for beds, borders and backgrounds; 2 feet high. Oz., 30c; pkt., 5c.



Marigold.

MATRICARIA

Capensis Alba Plena—A free flowering, bushy perennial garden plant, producing all season fine double button-like flowers; useful for cutting. A fine bedding or pot plant; 18 inches high. Pkt., 10c.

MAURANDIA

(Giant Flowering.)

Beautiful climber, for either garden or greenhouse decoration and for hanging baskets; gemmed with Gloxinia-shaped flowers of rich purple, white and rose, fully double the size of the older, well known sorts. The plants from seed sown in the spring will begin flowering by July and continue until frost. Mixed colors. Pkt., 10c.

MESEMBRYANTHEMUM

Dwarf trailing plants of great beauty, blooming the whole summer, thriving best in a dry, loamy or sandy soil, requiring a warm, sunny situation; half-hardy annual; 6 inches.

Crystallinum (Ice Plant)—Flowers white; prized for its singular icy foliage. Pkt., 5c.

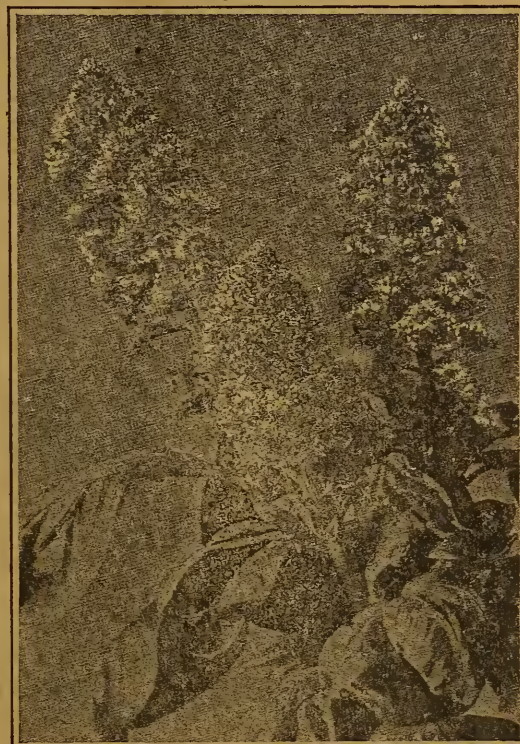
MEXICAN FIRE BUSH

(Kochia Trichophylla.)

A quick growing foliage or hedge plant. The foliage is as fine as moss and of bright green color. In the early fall innumerable little flowers appear and the whole bush gradually takes on a deep red tinge. Hardy annual. About 2½ feet high. Oz., 40c; pkt., 5c.

MIGNONETTE

A well known hardy annual producing dense spikes of



Mignonette.

exceedingly fragrant flowers. Seed sown in autumn will bloom early in the following spring. One foot high.

Large Flowering—Large flowered sweet. Oz., 15c; pkt., 5c.

Victoria—Dark red blossoms; very desirable. Pkt., 10c.

Machet—Dwarf and vigorous in growth with numerous stout flower stalks; large spikes of red flowers. Pkt., 5c.

MIMOSA

(Sensitive or Humble Plant.)

Pudica—Curious and interesting annuals, with pinkish white flowers; the leaves close and droop when touched or shaken; 1½ feet high. Pkt., 5c.

MINA

Lobata—A fine annual climber which grows very rapidly to a height of 15 to 20 feet in one season; leaves of good size and dense and the flowers are freely borne in clusters. Orange red. Pkt., 10c.

MOMORDICA

Gracefully climbing vines with small yellow blossoms, followed by fruits of curious shape. Annual; 10 feet high.

Balsam Pear—The fruit is pear-shaped and has a warty skin; when ripe it bursts open and shows a brilliant interior of large carmine seeds. Pkt., 5c.

Balsam Apple—Like Balsam Pear, but the fruit is smaller and nearly round. Oz., 25c; pkt., 5c.

LIST OF CHOICE FLOWER SEEDS—Continued.**MOON FLOWER**

(Ipomoea Grandiflora Alba.)

Will grow 30 to 40 feet in a single season and be covered with its large white flowers every evening and cloudy day. Annual. Oz., 60c; pkt., 10c.

MORNING GLORY

(Convolvulus Major.)

A hardy climbing annual, growing about 10 feet long. Flowers are well known and exist in a great variety of colors, tints and markings.

Dark Blood Red—An exceedingly rich dark color. Pkt., 5c.

Mauritanicus—Blue, with white throat; pretty. Pkt., 5c.

Tall or Climbing Varieties—Mixed. Oz., 15c; pkt., 5c.

Dwarf or Bush Varieties (Convolvulus Minor)—Mixed. One foot high. Oz., 15c; pkt., 5c.

Brazilian Morning Glory (Setosa)—Very vigorous, rapid growing vine with large three-lobed leaves. The flowers produced in clusters are of delicate blue or reddish purple with pink star in center; flowers open in morning. Pkt., 5c.

Mixed Imperial Japanese—Flowers of immense size. Oz., 25c; pkt., 5c.

MOURNING BRIDE

(Scabiosa or Sweet Scabious.)

This is one of the most attractive of the old-fashioned flowers. Its great abundance and long succession of richly colored, fragrant blossoms borne on long stems make it one of the most useful decorative plants of the garden. Hardy annual; 12 to 18 inches high.

Double Tall—Large flowering mixed. Pkt., 5c.

Double Dwarf—Large flowering mixed. Pkt., 5c.

MUSK PLANT

(Mimulus Moschatus.)

Cultivated on account of its musky odor. Pkt., 5c.

Tigrinus, or Monkey Flower—Large flowers of several colors, beautifully spotted. Pkt., 10c.

NASTURTIUM

Tender annual, in two different classes, Dwarf and Tall. The foliage of Nasturtium is pretty and the flowers very

beautiful, in a great number of brightest colors and tints. Sow the seed where it is to remain after danger of frost is past. It is not necessary to thin out, as they will bear standing close together. Nasturtiums prefer dry, rather rocky soil, or rather poor soil, and bear their flowers in such locations in greater abundance than in rich soil, where they run too much to leaves.

Tall, or Climbing Varieties, Mixed—Of quick growth, covering a wall, hedge or trellis in a short time. The brilliant blossoms cover the plant almost from top to bottom. A splendid mixture of many varieties. Oz., 10c; pkt., 5c; ¼-lb., 25c; lb., \$1.00, postpaid.

Dwarf Nasturtiums, Mixed—The plants form a small round bush 12 to 16 inches high, which is a mass of bloom all summer. Do not water too much nor sow on rich ground for abundance of bloom. A splendid mixture. Oz., 10c; pkt., 5c; ¼-lb., 35c; lb., \$1.25, postpaid.

Variegated-Leaved Nasturtiums—The foliage of this popular annual is beautifully marked, white and yellow on green. Flowers are of various colors.

Queen of Talls—¼-lb., 75c; oz., 25c; pkt., 10c.

NEMOPHILA

(Love Grove.)

A delicate, attractive, hardy annual; 6 inches high. Mixed. Oz., 25c; pkt., 5c.

Insignis—Sky blue. Pkt., 5c.

NICOTIANA

An annual belonging to the tobacco family, growing 3 feet high, with slender tubular flowers, delightfully sweet-scented, blooming continually.

Affinis—Flowers large, white and fully expanded only in evening or cloudy days. Very fragrant. Oz., 30c; pkt., 5c.

Hybrid—Large flowering, sweet-scented hybrids, varying through all shades from white to rose, dark red, blue, violet and purple; are free flowering, forming excellent plants for groups, etc. Pkt., 10c.

NIGELLA, OR LOVE-IN-A-MIST

A hardy annual, one foot high, with finely cut foliage.

Damascena—Double blue flowers; 1½ to 2 feet high. Oz., 20c; pkt., 5c.

OENOTHERA, OR EVENING PRIMROSE

A half-hardy annual and perennial, about 6 inches high, bearing bright, showy flowers in white, pale yellow, rose, etc. Of the easiest culture. The blossom is fully expanded only late in the afternoon.

OXALIS

Very pretty, herbaceous plants with richly colored blossoms. A half-hardy perennial bulbous plant, growing about 9 inches high and suitable for greenhouse, rockwork or edgings.

Rosea—Rose colored. Pkt., 10c.

White—Pkt., 5c.

ORNAMENTAL GRASSES

The Ornamental Grasses serve the double purpose of rendering the mixed flower bed or border attractive during the summer. For large beds or groups on lawns nothing gives a finer effect, and they are now largely used in public parks and gardens in prominent positions.

Pampas Grass (Gynerium Argenteum)—A hardy perennial, very effective, producing numerous flower stems crowned by silvery plumes. Height 10 feet or more. Start seed in hotbed or box and transplant to light, rich soil. Pkt., 5c.

Zebra Grass (Eulalia Japonica)—White striped foliage, very ornamental. Pkt., 10c.

Purple Fountain Grass (Pennisetum R.)—Graceful green foliage and purplish plumes, unequalled as an edging to a bed of Cannas or other tall plants. Annual; 3 feet. Pkt., 10c.



Nasturtium.

LIST OF CHOICE FLOWER SEEDS—Continued.**PASSION FLOWER**

(Passiflora.)

A half-hardy perennial climber, shedding its leaves in winter. Grows luxuriantly either from cuttings or seed. A very satisfactory climber for immense growth, as it will cover a porch or cottage in one summer.

Coerula—Half-hardy, deciduous climber with blue and white flowers of remarkable beauty. Pkt., 10c.

PANSIES

The strains of Pansy seed we are offering distinguish themselves by their brilliancy of shading, extended season of blooming and long keeping characteristics. They are



Pansies.

obtained from the most noted European specialists and stand singly, in robust growth, forming compact bushes of round shape, with strikingly large, healthy-looking foliage, thus assuring an almost infinite variety of colors and markings.

Cultivation: Pansies do best in very rich, moist soil and cool, moist atmosphere. A situation sheltered from high winds and exposed to the morning sun is most favorable and frequent sprinklings are advantageous. Seed will not germinate if ground is excessively hot, therefore, if planted in September or October, must be planted in boxes and kept in a cool place. Seed should be sown in autumn for early spring blossoms, or can be sown early in the year for good flowers later in the spring. The plants must be transplanted twice in order to get the largest flowers, once, from the seed box to a chosen bed and again to the open garden. This is important for large size Pansies. Use manure liberally.

Good Mixed—Pkt., 5c.

Giant Trimardeau—Flowers well formed, of enormous size, in a great variety of colors, the very finest strain. Finest mixed. Oz., \$2.50; pkt., 10c.

Extra Choice German Imperial—Specially imported for our trade. Pkt., 25c.

Yellow With Dark Center—Pkt., 10c and 25c.

King of the Blacks—Almost coal black. Pkt., 10c and 25c.

Azure—Blue. Pkt., 10c and 25c.

PEONY

Well known herbaceous perennial plants with very double flowers and abundant dark green foliage. Seeds germinate very slowly. Sow same in cold frame in the fall; transplant following spring.

Double Mixed—Pkt., 25c.

PETUNIA

Petunias are unsurpassed for massing in beds. Their richness of color, duration of bloom and easy culture will always make them popular. A tender perennial of several distinct types variously adapted for pot culture or window boxes. The large flowered types are in large single, plain edged or fringed edged blossoms.



Petunia.

Howard's Star (Belle Etoile)—Color, crimson-maroon with a clearly defined five-pointed star of blush-white. Exceptionally fine for bedding. Pkt., 10c.

Pure White—Desirable for cemetery beds, or where large masses of white are wanted. Grows 12 to 15 inches high. Pkt., 10c.

Kermesina—Deep crimson. Pkt., 10c.

Illustris—Carmine, rose, beautiful. Pkt., 10c.

Fine Mixed—Flowers in excellent variety of markings. Oz., \$1.00; pkt., 5c.

Double Mixed—A good percentage of double flowers. Pkt., 25c.



Large Flowering Petunia.

LIST OF CHOICE FLOWER SEEDS—Continued.**PETUNIA—Continued.**

Large Flowering—Choicest large flowered mixed. 1-16 oz., \$1.00; pkt., 10c.

Inimitable—Striped and blotched. A good strain; flowers produced in a wide range of colors; especially adapted for massing. Oz., \$1.25; pkt., 10c.

Purpurea—Large, single flowers of an exceedingly rich, rich, dark red. A vigorous and very persistent bloomer, and there are few garden plants that will make so satisfactory a display. Pkt., 10c.

General Dodds—Large single flowers of an exceedingly rich, dark red. A vigorous and very persistent bloomer, and there are few garden plants that will make so satisfactory a display. Pkt., 10c.

PHLOX DRUMMONDII

(Grandiflora.)

The annual Phlox, called "Texan Pride," is a native of Texas. It occupies a first place as a garden annual, being one of the most brilliant and one of the easiest and most satisfactory plants which can readily be grown from seeds. It will thrive in any soil if given a sunny position, but prefers a light, rich loam. Sow seeds early in spring and in a few weeks beautiful sheets of bloom are produced suitable as a carpet to beds of roses, in boxes, vases or in solid beds or borders. A hardy annual, growing 6 inches to one foot high, and bearing beautiful, soft-petaled and brilliantly colored flowers all spring and summer.

Brilliant Scarlet—Oz., \$1.00; pkt., 10c.

Pure White—Oz., \$1.00; pkt., 10c.

Violet—With large, white eye. Pkt., 10c.

Splendens—Bright red with white eye. Oz., \$1.00; pkt., 10c.

Brilliant Deep Rose—Pkt., 10c.

Yellow (Isabellina)—Soft Primrose. Oz., \$1.00; pkt., 10c.

Black Warrior—Of a rich dark purple. Pkt., 10c.

Fine Mixture—Of all colors of the larger types. Oz., 75c; pkt., 5c.



Phlox Drummondii.

Extra Large Flowered, Mixed—Pkt., 10c.

Starred and Fringed, Mixed—A mixture of star-shaped and pointed blossoms. Oz., \$1.25; pkt., 10c.

Perennial, Mixed—Pkt., 10c.

POPPY

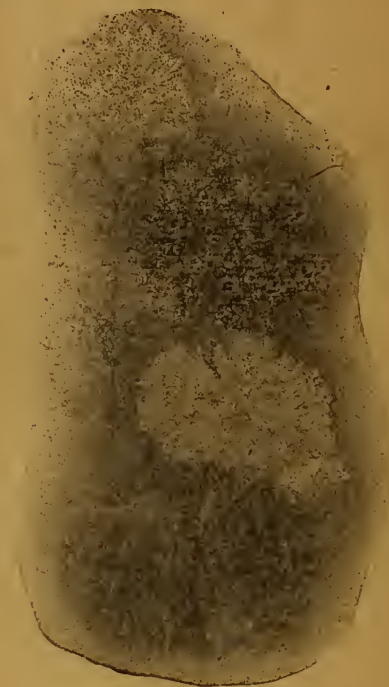
(Papaver)

A hardy annual, 3 to 5 feet high, bearing single and large double blossoms in bright colors. Sow seed in open ground where the plants are to remain, and thin to 6 to 12 inches. If left thick, the plants will be weak and spindling and the blossoms inferior. To avoid getting the seed too thick it can be mixed with dry sand before sowing.

Single Annual Poppies.

Shirley—The most beautiful type of Poppies, having soft, hairy foliage and an immense variety of single blossoms in white, pink, lavender, purple, shades of red and scarlet. The petals are very dainty and look as if made of crepe paper. Free blooming and fine for bedding or tall border. Mixed. Pkt., 5c; oz., 50c.

Tulip Flowered—Intense scarlet, single blossoms. Plant



Double Carnation Flowered Poppy.

about 2½ to 3 feet high. The brightest colored of all Poppies. Pkt., 5c; oz., 50c.

Admiral—A single Peony-flowered variety of surpassing beauty, having large, smooth edged flowers of glistening white, with a broad band of brilliant scarlet around the top. These two colors form a very striking contrast, and when planted in groups produce a magnificent effect. Pkt., 10c; ¼-oz., 25c.

The Bride—A beautiful variety, with very large, single, pure white, perfectly formed flowers. Pkt., 5c; oz., 25c.

Splendens—Brilliant rose, striped with white. Pkt., 5c.

Danebrog, or Danish Cross—Very showy variety, producing large flowers of brilliant scarlet, with a silvery-white spot on each petal, forming a white cross. Pkt., 5c; oz., 30c.

Umbrosum—Richest vermilion, with a deep, shining black spot at the base of each petal. Pkt., 5c.

Double Annual Poppies.

Cardinal—A splendid dwarf variety, 2 feet high with large, globular fringed flowers of intense cardinal red. Pkt., 5c.

Mikado (The Striped Japanese Poppy)—This beautiful Poppy is very distinct in character and color. The flowers are brilliant scarlet and white, with elegantly curved petals, like a Japanese Chrysanthemum. Pkt., 5c; oz., 25c.

Carnation Double White—Pure white double showy flowers, beautifully fringed. Oz., 20c; pkt., 5c.

Carnation Flowered—Splendid double fringed flowers. Mixed colors. Pkt., 5c; oz., 20c.

White Swan—Immense double flowers, beautifully fringed and of purest white. Pkt., 5c; oz., 25c.

Hardy Perennial Poppies.

Orientele (The large Oriental Poppy)—A charming summer flowering, hardy plant, producing numerous leafy stems about 2½ feet high, with large deep crimson flowers

LIST OF CHOICE FLOWER SEEDS—Continued.**POPPY—Continued.**

having a conspicuous black blotch on each petal; exceedingly showy. Pkt., 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ -oz., 25c.

Iceland Poppies—These hardy perennials will flower the first year from seed almost as early as the annual sorts. They are graceful, with light green fern-like foliage formed in tufts. Brilliant flowers in endless profusion are produced on stalks about 12 inches high. They remain evergreen during winter, coming into bloom early the following spring. Mixed colors. Pkt., 10c.

PORTULACA

(Moss Rose or Sun Plant.)

Low growing or creeping tender annuals, 6 to 8 inches high, and bearing glossy cup-shaped blossoms in brilliant and gorgeous colors. The foliage and stems are thick. The seed germinate slowly and should be started in boxes. They love the sunshine and do best on rather dry ground; excellent for embankments.

Single—Large flowering, mixed. Oz., 35c; pkt., 5c.

Double—Large flowering, mixed. Oz., \$2.75; pkt., 10c.

PRIMULA

This beautiful winter blooming pot plant is especially valuable for its brightly colored and finely formed flowers. The splendid salver formed flowers are produced in clusters.

Chinensis Fimbriata—Fringed Mixed. Pkt., 25c.

Double Fringed Mixed—Splendid. Pkt., 25c.

PYRETHRUM

Handsome herbaceous plants of easy culture and becoming more popular as they become better known.

P. Aureum is the well known Golden Feather so much used for edging, carpet bedding, etc., while the others are most attractive hardy plants.

Aureum (Golden Feather)—Yellow foliage. Pkt., 5c; $\frac{1}{4}$ -oz., 20c.

RICINUS OR CASTOR OIL BEAN

A half-hardy annual, growing from 6 to 15 feet high and bearing large, green, deep purple and brown leaves and bright orange and scarlet flowers. These stately growing plants are of tropical appearance; their luxuriant foliage renders them exceedingly ornamental. The seed pods resemble a prickly fruit.

Zanzibariensis—A distinct class, which surpasses in size and beauty all the varieties hitherto known; 10 to 15 feet high. Oz., 25c; pkt., 10c.

SALPIGLOSSIS

The *Salpiglossis* is one of the greatest favorites among annuals, but principally for its beautiful, orchid-like flow-



Salpiglossis.

ers, which are produced from spring to fall. Seeds should be sown early in spring. Large flowering, finest dwarf mixed. Half-hardy annual; about 2 feet high. Pkt., 5c.

SALVIA SPLENDENS

(Scarlet Sage.)

One of our most handsome summer and autumn flowering plants, growing into compact bushes about 2 to 3 feet high, and literally ablaze with brilliant flowers; very effective for massing on the lawn and for garden decoration. A tender perennial blooming the first season. The blossoms are borne on long stems in racemes or spikes.

Splendens—Bright scarlet flowers. Oz., \$2.00; pkt., 10c.

Compacta—Dwarf, compact, scarlet, pretty. Oz., 40c; pkt., 5c.

White Horminum—Beautiful white racemes. Pkt., 5c.

Patens—Magnificent spikes of the richest blue; plants grow 2 to 3 feet high. Pkt., 15c.

SCHIZANTHUS

(Grandfl. hybr. Butterfly or Fringe Flower.)

Daintiest flowers for bordering. Mixed Pkt., 5c.

SNAP DRAGON

See *Antirrhinum*.

STOCKS

(Ten Weeks Stocks, or Gilliflowers.)

Hardy annuals, two feet high, with spikes densely covered with beautiful double flowerets.

White Perpetual (Princess Alice, or Cut-and-Come-Again.) Pure white sort, producing an endless number of double flower clusters. Oz., \$2.75; pkt., 10c.

Early Large-Flowered Ten Weeks—Plants of robust growth, 2 to 2½ feet high, free flowering. Flowers large, double and fragrant; valuable for florists' work. Finest mixed. Oz., \$2.00; pkt., 10c.

Dwarf German Ten Weeks—Finest mixed. Pkt., 10c.

SWEET PEAS

Cultivation: For best results, they should be sown in November or December. Dig a trench 4 inches deep in rich mellow soil, plant the seed and cover them 2 inches. When plants are about 2 inches high, cultivate and as they grow gradually fill up the trench. Water applied thoroughly once a week is advisable. The flowers should be picked before they form pods or the plants will soon stop flowering. Apply stable manure and bone meal when four to six inches high.

Eckford's Superb Mixed—This mixture met last season with the unstinted praise of our numerous customers. We have again carefully selected the varieties and added many new ones to it.

Prices, postpaid: Oz., 10c; pkt., 5c; $\frac{1}{4}$ -lb., 30c; lb., \$1.00.

America—Bright red and white striped.

Blanche Ferry—Carmine rose, wings pink.

Countess of Radnor—Lavender.

Duke of Westminster—Purple.

Emily Henderson—White.

King Edward VII—Bright red.

Lovely—Deep pink shaded to light pink.

Mrs. Collier—Primrose.

Navy Blue—Indigo blue and velvet.

Prima Donna—Pink.

Prince of Wales—Rose Crimson.

Shasta—Pure White.

Postpaid prices on the above: Oz., 10c; pkt., 5c; $\frac{1}{4}$ -lb., 30c; lb., \$1.00.

Spencer's Select Mixed—The character of these flowers is of healthy and vigorous growth and quite distinct from the standard sorts. This comparatively new class of Sweet Peas is of such remarkably large size and wonderfully attractive form, measuring about 2 to 2½ inches across, with large frilled and wavy standards. Three and four of these beautiful flowers are borne on one long good stem, making them unsurpassed for vases and other deco-

LIST OF CHOICE FLOWER SEEDS—Continued.**SWEET PEAS—Continued.**

rative flower work. Pkt., 10c; oz., 20c; ¼-lb., 65c; postpaid.

Everlasting (*Lathyrus Latifolius*)—Mixed, white, rose and purple. Oz., 25c; pkt., 5c.

Cupid, Dwarf or Bedding Mixed—Sown as a border these form a line of emerald green foliage about a foot wide and from 5 to 6 inches high and are literally covered with flowers; excellent for pot culture, the mixture contains all colors; sweet scented. Oz., 15c; pkt., 5c.

Christmas Flowering Varieties—The extreme early flowering varieties will produce Sweet Peas in profusion even in the open ground fully three weeks ahead of the Spencer and Eckfordt types. They never attain a height of more than 3 to 4 feet. Pkt., 10c; oz., 20c; ¼-lb., 65c, postpaid.

SWEET SULTAN

(*Centaurea Odorata*.)

An old-fashioned hardy annual, about 18 inches high, with long stemmed, sweet scented, light blue or purple flowers. Pkt., 10c.

SWEET WILLIAM

(*Dianthus Barbatus*.)

Grows one to two feet high and bears its flowers in clusters at the end of a stiff stem. The individual flowerets are handsomely colored and marked. It makes a beautiful



Sweet William.

bedding plant. Seed should be sown in the fall and transplanted in early spring. Will also bloom first year if sown early in spring.

Fine Single Mixed—Beautifully shaded and marked. Oz., 25c; pkt., 5c.

Fine Double Mixed—Splendid strains. All colors. Oz., 50c; pkt., 5c.

TORENIA

A hardy annual, with trumpet-shaped flowers and growing 4 to 6 inches high, in bloom all summer. Good for hanging baskets or borders or for bedding.

Fournieri—Velvet blue, with three dark spots of indigo and a bright yellow throat. Pkt., 5c.

THUNBERGIA

(Black-Eyed Susan.)

Beautiful, rapid growing annual climbers, preferring a warm, sunny situation; used extensively in hanging bas-

kets, vases, low fences, etc.; very pretty flowers in buff, white, orange, etc., with dark eyes; mixed colors. Four feet. Pkt., 10c.

VIOLA

(Tufted Pansies.)

While the flowers of Tufted Pansies are not so large as the regular type, these dainty violet-like flowers make one of the finest bedding plants; their colors are so clear and they bloom for such a long time during the whole summer; 6-inch perennial, blooming quickly from seed; excellent bedding effect.

Cornuta—Finest mixed; all varieties Pkt., 10c.

Odorata—Blue. Pkt., 10c.

VIOLET, OR VIOLA ODORATA

Although these flowers do best propagated from the cuttings, they grow readily from seed, and produce very fragrant blossoms. We offer the large flowering favorite blue variety. Single, sweet scented. Pkt., 10c.

VERBENAS

We take special pains with our strain of Mammoth Verbenas, continually selecting and keeping it to the highest point for size of flowers, purity and color. A half-hardy trailing perennial of easy culture. While it grows readily



Verbenas.

from division of the root or cuttings, it does best from seed. Well known as a bedding or border plant and the improved large flowered and fragrant strains make it a handsome cut flower for low vases.

Mammoth Mixed—A strain of large flowering Verbenas unrivaled in size and its great variety of beautiful colors. Pkt., 10c.

Mammoth White—Oz., \$1.25; pkt., 10c.

Mammoth Striped—Oz., \$1.25; pkt., 10c.

Mammoth Purple—Oz., \$1.25; pkt., 10c.

Mammoth Scarlet—Oz., \$1.25; pkt., 10c.

Mammoth Blue—Oz., \$1.25; pkt., 10c.

Mammoth Yellow—Oz., \$1.25; pkt., 10c.

Mammoth Rose—Oz., \$1.25; pkt., 10c.

Defiance—Beautiful fiery red. Oz., \$1.25; pkt., 10c.

Hybrida—Extra fine mixed. ½-oz., 15c; pkt., 5c.

Erinoides (Moss Verbena.)—This lovely variety produces a mass of moss-like foliage, spreading over the ground like

LIST OF CHOICE FLOWER SEEDS—Continued.

VERBENAS—Continued.

a carpet, above which are borne heads of purplish blue blossoms in great profusion. Comes into bloom early and continues until frost. Pkt., 10c.

Lemon Verbena (*Aloysia Citriondora*.)—A few specimens of this fragrant favorite with its pale green delightful scented foliage should be in every garden. Pkt., 10c.



Vinca.

VINCA

Highly ornamental, free-flowering, compact evergreen shrubs, with shining green foliage and handsome circular flowers; one and one-half feet high.

Pure White—Beautiful pure white. Oz., \$1.00; pkt., 5c.

Rosea Alba—White with crimson eye. Oz., \$1.00; pkt., 5c.

Rosea—Rose with crimson eye. Flowers are often two inches in diameter. A very desirable window plant. Oz., \$1.00; pkt., 5c.

WALLFLOWER

A plant much esteemed for its rich, fragrant flowers. Tender perennial. One and one-half feet high.

Double—Finest mixture. Oz., \$2.50; pkt., 10c.

Single—Mixed. Oz., 25c; pkt., 5c.

Goliath—Single, dark brown. Pkt., 5c.

WILD CUCUMBER

(*Echinocystis Lobata*.)

This is a useful climber where a rapid and vigorous growth of vine is desired. The vine has abundant foliage, is thickly covered with white, fragrant flowers, followed by numerous prickly seed pods. Usually the plants are produced from year to year by self-sown seed. Hardy annual. Pkt., 5c; oz., 20c.

WISTARIA

Sinensis—Tall blue; one of our most popular hardy climbers, growing to a height of 50 feet. The flowers are abundantly borne in spring on long drooping racemes of light blue before the leaves appear. Pkt., 15c.

XERANTHEMUM

(Everlasting Flower.)

A hardy annual about two feet high, and bearing white, purple and yellow blossoms. Leaves are covered with a silvery down. Double mixed. Pkt., 5c.

ZEA

Japonica Variegata (Striped Japanese Maize).—Variegated-leaved; splendid for decorative purposes. Pkt., 10c.

Gigantea Quadricolor—Leaves variegated, yellow, white, green, rose; splendid for covering fences and for backgrounds. Pkt., 10c.

ZINNIA

A half-hardy annual, growing from 1 to 2 feet high. Blossoms are very double, and while the stems are stiff, they

make an excellent bouquet. Probably no flower has such an assortment of bright shades, tints and colors; no bedding plant is more effective for a brilliant show. Sow in boxes early and transplant, or outdoors early in spring. Like Balsams or Petunias, these can be raised to flower by May if sown in the open ground.

Double Dwarf Mixed—Oz., 60c; pkt., 5c.

Double Tall Mixed—Oz., 60c; pkt., 5c.

Double Crested and Curled Mixed—Oz., 75c; pkt., 10c.

Double Carmine—Oz., 60c; pkt., 5c.

Double Golden Yellow—Oz., 60c; pkt., 5c.

Double Rose—Oz., 60c; pkt., 5c.

Double Violet—Oz., 60c; pkt., 5c.

Double Dark Purple Crimson—Oz., 60c; pkt., 5c.

Double White—Oz., 60c; pkt., 5c.

Double Red—Oz., 60c; pkt., 5c.

Double Lilac—Oz., 60c; pkt., 5c.

Double Striped—Oz., 60c; pkt., 5c.

Mammoth Mixed—Flowers of mammoth size, perfectly formed, very double and of striking colors, a fine strain; 2½ feet. Pkt., 10c; oz., 75c.

SUCCESS WITH FLOWER SEEDS

We are convinced that many of the failures with flower seeds are due to lack of proper conditions; and while it would be impossible in the space at our disposal in this catalogue to give explicit directions for each and every variety which we offer we feel sure that if the general directions given on this page are followed success will be the rule.

For all flower seeds which should be started indoors, and this includes many of our best and brightest flowers, such as Heliotrope, Celosia, Lobelia, Salvia, Vinca, Verbenas, etc., the best plan is to sow in earthenware seed pans, or boxes (about 2 inches deep), which should be filled to the depth of an inch with broken pots, coal ashes, or any rough material that will furnish perfect drainage. The upper inch should be nicely sifted soil, composed, if possible, of about one-third each sand, leaf mould and light garden loam. Press firmly and evenly, and water thoroughly the day before sowing. Sow the seeds thinly over the surface, cover about one-eighth of an inch and pressing firmly; cover with a pane of glass or one or two thicknesses of newspaper, to prevent the too rapid evaporation of the moisture, and keep in a temperature between 60° and 70°. Water carefully as needed. The importance of uniform attention to this detail is one that can only be learned by experience and observation. To omit a single watering, or too frequent, indiscriminate watering, usually leads to failure. Remove the glass, or covering after the seeds have germinated, and when the seedlings are large enough to handle they should be transplanted into similarly prepared boxes an inch apart each way, or put into small pots and kept in same until time to plant out in the open ground. At all times they should have an abundance of air; otherwise the young seedlings are liable to "damp off."

For most of the ordinary annual flowers, such as Sweet Alyssum, Calliopsis, Calendula, Marigold, Mignonette, Nasturtium, etc., the simplest method is to sow directly out of doors when danger of frost is past in the space where they are intended to flower. The ground should be dug and raked fine on the surface, sowing the seeds evenly and thinly, either in lines or beds, covering not over four times their size, and firming the soil over them. Should they come up too thickly, as most of them are likely to do, thin out so that the plants will stand from 4 to 12 inches apart according to the variety. This plan is also adapted to many varieties usually started indoors, including Assters, Verbenas, Celosias, Stocks, Salvia, etc.; but as a rule their germination is more certain under glass, and as they begin to flower so much earlier when started indoors, the extra trouble is well repaid for by their increased blooming period.

BULBS FOR SPRING PLANTING

AMARYLLIS

For the open border this genus furnishes some of the most useful bulbs. There are a great many species, all producing lily-like flowers, but varying in color—crimson, scarlet and white—blossoms from scarcely one inch in diameter to those six to nine inches across.

Amaryllis, Vittata—These are the finest of all Amaryllis. The flower has six lovely petals of thick, velvety texture, are 8 to 10 inches across and open wide.

Red—7 to 9 inches in circumference, 50c each; \$5.00 per dozen.

Amaryllis Johnsonii—In these the flower is smaller but still large, and the color is a glowing velvety crimson with stripe of white down each petal and green star in throat.

Large Bulbs, 30c each; \$3.00 per dozen.

Amaryllis Equestre—Same as Johnsonii, save the flower is a pure orange without the white stripe and green star, and it opens wider and petals are wider and more rounded.

Large Bulbs, 25c each; \$2.50 per dozen.

BEGONIA (Tuberous-Rooted)

We handle the very finest strain that money can buy, which, with proper care, will give a beautiful display in early summer. For growing in pots in the house select a rich, sandy soil and water freely after the leaves start. If grown outdoors, select a shady, moist situation, making the bed rich with rotted manure and leaf mold.

Single Mixed—Each, 10c.

Double Mixed—Each, 10c.

CALADIUM (Esculentum.)

(Elephant's Ears.)

Ready in January.

One of the finest tropical plants known. It will produce three to ten leaves 3 to 4 feet long and nearly as wide, on stalks 4 to 6 feet high. A loose, sandy loam, mixed with well rotted manure, is best adapted for them. But little water must be given roots till active growth commences, when, as the plants develop, they require an abundance.

Good sized bulbs, 25c each.

Fancy-Leaved Caladiums—Choice mixed. Each 25c.

CALLA LILIES

The varieties offered below succeed best when treated like Gladiolus or Tuberose. They should be planted in the open in dormant condition in the spring and will then flower during summer. When the tops are dried down dig and store through winter.

Golden Yellow (Richardia Elliottiana.)—This is the best of yellow Callas, flowers being as large as the white, but of a rich, lustrous golden yellow of velvety texture. The foliage is dark green with creamy white spots. Strong bulbs, 25c each.

Spotted Leaf (Richardia Alba Maculata.)—Leaves deep green with numerous white spots which give the plant a very ornamental appearance. The flowers are white, with a black center. 15c each.

CANNAS

Ready in January.

Our Cannas are especially grown for us by Mr. Eltweed Pomeroy at Donna, Texas, near the Rio Grande.

No other bedding plant will give the same quick results in our climate, succeeding well in any sunny position and in any kind of soil, but responding quickly to liberal treatment. Few people realize the late development of Cannas from a striking foliage plant to one whose flowers are among the most gorgeous and exquisite grown. The

plant is easily started and grows readily. For best effect plant in large masses of one color, setting out the plants two feet apart. Beds should be spaded deep and well-decayed manure thoroughly incorporated, and at all times supplying water freely.

Louisiana—Height 5 to 6 feet; green foliage, orchid flowered, a deep vivid crimson, often with a crinkly edge and always with a silky sheen. Flowers 6 to 7 inches across; a strong grower and prolific bloomer. 10c each; \$1.00 per dozen, postpaid.

Mrs. Kate Grey—Height 5 to 6 feet; green foliage, orchid flowered, more of a scarlet red, occasionally with orange streaks; very rich and striking and large in size. 10c each; \$1.00 per dozen, postpaid.

Mephisto—Height 3 to 5 feet; green foliage; truss flowered; the darkest red of all Cannas; velvety, rich, wonderfully satisfying; while very deep, it is still vivid and brilliant. 20c each; \$2.00 per dozen, postpaid.

J. D. Eisele—Height 3 to 5 feet; green foliage; truss flowered; the darkest red of all Cannas; velvety, rich, wonderful flowers than previous varieties. 10c each; \$1.00 dozen, postpaid.

King Humbert—Height 3 to 5 feet; bronze foliage; truss flowered. Color a glowing scarlet or orange red, often streaked with gold. One of the finest bronze leaf varieties. 20c each; \$2.00 per dozen, postpaid.

Indiana—Height 4 to 6 feet; green foliage; orchid flowered. The rich, velvety, fiery orange flowers borne high above foliage. 10c each; \$1.00 per dozen, postpaid.

Burbank—Height 3 to 5 feet; green foliage; orchid flowered. The color is a pure canary yellow with some red spots in throat. Flowers 4 to 5 inches across. 10c each; \$1.00 per dozen, postpaid.

Rosea Gigantea—Height 3 to 5 feet; green foliage; truss flowered, of a rich carmine pink, very soft and lovely. 25c each; \$2.50 per dozen, postpaid.

Moonlight—Height 3 to 5 feet; green foliage, truss flowered, a creamy white; strong growers. 20c each; \$2.00 per dozen, postpaid.

Marvel—Height 3 to 4 feet; green foliage, truss flowered, of a bright scarlet red, edged with gold on inside of petal and yellow streaked with scarlet on outside. One of the finest Cannas for striking effect. 25c each; \$2.50 per dozen, postpaid.

Venus—Height 3 to 5 feet; green foliage, truss flowered, of a gay, rosy pink, with border and markings of cream and yellow; profuse bloomer. 20c each; \$2.00 per dozen, postpaid.

Mixed Varieties—Comprised of the above and many other leading varieties. 15c each; \$1.50 per dozen, postpaid.

DOUBLE DAHLIAS

The choice Double Show Dahlias we are offering are especially grown for our trade by the most skillful specialist in the United States, and consist of choicest field-grown roots only.

Double Yellow.

Double White.

Double Red.

Double Pink.

Double Maroon.

By express, 15c each; \$1.50 per dozen. By mail, add 5c per root for postage.

CINNAMON VINE

The Cinnamon Vine is one of the most beautiful climbers and easy to grow. One sort will make a vine which will grow for several years, and can be easily trained over and about a window. The vine produces clusters of dainty white flowers, which exude the most delicate fragrance. Perfectly hardy, thriving anywhere in the sun or shade. Height 25 to 40 feet. Good roots, 5c each; 50c per dozen, postpaid.

CANNAS PLANTED IN MASSES PRODUCE A WONDERFUL EFFECT.

BULBS FOR SPRING PLANTING—Continued.

GLADIOLUS

The most attractive of all summer-flowering bulbs are the Gladioli. Our list comprises only the best, both solid shades and mixtures. Their cultivation is very simple, and for best results they should have a sunny position; a good sandy loam suits them best, but do equally as good on heavy soil, provided there is perfect drainage.

Scarlet and Crimson Shades, Mixed—30c per dozen; \$2.25 per 100.

White and Light Shades, Mixed—30c per dozen; \$2.25 per 100.

Pink and Rose Shades, Mixed—30c per dozen; \$2.25 per 100.

Brenchlyensis — Vermilion scarlet, 30c per dozen; \$2.25 per 100.

American Hybrids — Splendid mixture, 30c per doz.; \$2.25 per 100.

If Gladioli are wanted by mail, add 10c per dozen for postage.



Tuberoses.

MADEIRA VINE

A beautiful and popular vine, covering a large space in a short time. Fleshy, heart-shaped leaves of a light green color and numerous racemes of feathery flowers of delicious fragrance. Strong tubers, 5c each; 50c per dozen, postpaid.

TUBEROSES

One of the most delightfully fragrant and beautiful summer-flowering bulbs. By skillful management a succession of flowers can be obtained all the year round.

Excelsior Double Pearl—Extra large bulbs. Price, 3 for 10c; doz., 25c; \$1.75 per 100. By mail, 3 for 15c; per doz., 35c.

Mexican Ever-Blooming—The most beautiful single Tuberose ever put on the market. Price, 5c each; 50c per dozen; by mail, 2 for 15c; dozen, 60c.



Gladiolus.

Hints for Making and Caring for Lawns

Nothing contributes so much to the beauty and attractiveness of the Home Grounds, as a smooth, uniformly rich green, well-kept lawn. To secure this should therefore be the first consideration in laying out old grounds. The proper preparation of the ground in starting a new lawn is essential. The first is to have the soil well spaded up, deep enough to produce a bed of loose earth 6 to 8 inches deep. On places where soil has been filled in this should be thoroughly pulverized and raked, removing all sticks, roots and stones. After getting the ground perfectly smooth put on an application of Bone Meal Fertilizer at the rate of 25 pounds to every 1000 feet of lawn, evenly distributed and rake it in thoroughly before sowing the seed. Stable manure can be used to good advantage, but great care should be taken in selecting only such as is free of obnoxious seeds and thoroughly decayed, and must be well incorporated with the soil. Sow the seeds at the rate of one pound to the 300 square feet, or about 18 feet each way; 4 bushels to the acre. The land should then be gone over with a heavy roller, or the seed raked in thoroughly with a small hand rake. Watering a new lawn is very essential and should be done with great care, using a fine rose nozzle, and should always be done either in the evening or morning. Let the grass get a start of 4 inches before cutting, as too early cutting retards growth. After this, cut every ten days, and watering thoroughly once a week is sufficient, watering every day has a tendency to keep the roots of the grass near the surface and they are likely to be burnt out by the hot sun. R. & S. Co.'s Lawn Grass Mixture is composed of entirely the highest grade and most suitable grasses to produce a thick, heavy turf.

SEE PAGES 58 AND 59 FOR PRICES.

SPRAYING FORMULAS

PARIS GREEN.

Paris Green 1 pound
Water 250 pounds

KEROSENE EMULSION.

Hard Soap ½ pound
Boiling Water 1 gallon
Kerosene 2 gallons

LIME-SULPHUR SOLUTION.

Rock Lime 15 to 20 pounds
Flowers of Sulphur 15 pounds
Water 50 gallons

BORDEAUX MIXTURE.

Copper Sulphate 6 pounds
Quicklime 4 pounds
Water 40 gallons

COPPER SULPHATE SOLUTION.

Copper Sulphate 1 pound
Water 15 gallons

WHITE HELLEBORE.

Hellebore 1 ounce
Water 3 gallons

FOR QUANTITIES OF SEEDS, ETC., REQUIRED PER ACRE, SEE INSIDE BACK COVER.

REICHARDT & SCHULTE CO.'S Spraying Guide for Insect Pests and Fungus Diseases, etc.

KIND OF REMEDY TO USE.	PLANT LICE.					SCALES.			CHEWING INSECTS.										DISEASES.							MISCELLANEOUS.																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																						
						Scales.	Mealy Bug.	San Jose Scale.											Blight.	Gum Disease.	Mildew.	Peach Leaf Curl.	Pear Scale.	Potato Blight.	Potato Scab.	Rust.	Red Spider.	Slugs.	Snails.	Grain Smut.	Weevil.	Ants.	Bed Bugs.	Roaches.	Gophers.	Rabbits.																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																												
	Melon Louse.	Cabbage Louse.	Mustard Louse.	Rose Louse.	Thrips.				Turnip Louse.	Cotton Worm.	Cabbage Worm.	Caterpillar.	Corn Ear Worm.	Cucumber Beetle.	Cut Worm.	Grasshopper.	Potato Bug.	Squash Beetle.																			Tomato Worm.																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																											
Black Leaf "40".	B	L	L	L	L																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																											</

B—Best materials to use. L—For large acreage. X—Commonly used. D—Use for Dusting. O—Often used. F—Fumigate.

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SEED TABLES

The quantity of seed sown per acre and such other estimates as are given here are approximate only. They may vary in different sections and states, just as the soil and climate varies, and often one farmer, to insure a full stand, sows seed more generously than his neighbors. The given weights, per bushel, are in general use:

CLOVERS.

	Weight per Bu. Pounds	Quantity to Sow to One Acre Pounds
Alfalfa or Lucerne....	60	15 to 25
Alsike or Swedish....	60	8 to 10
Bokhara	60	8 to 10
Burr, hulled	60	12 to 16
Burr, in the hull.....	15	25 to 30
Crimson or Scarlet....	60	8 to 10
Red	60	6 to 8
White	60	5 to 6
Japan	25	25

MILLETS.

Japan	25	15
Cat-Tail (Pearl)	50	8 to 10
German or Golden....	50	40 to 60

GRASSES.

Bermuda	40	2 to 3
English Perennial Rye	20	30 to 40
Johnson	25	40 to 50
Kentucky Blue	14	40 to 50
Orchard	14	30 to 45
Red Top—solid seed..		6 to 10
Rescue	14	20 to 30
Rhodes	10	5 to 10
Sudan	40	15 to 20
Teosinte		2 to 4

MISCELLANEOUS.

	Weight per Bu. Pounds	Quantity to Sow to One Acre Pounds
Barley	48	1½ to 1½ bus.
Beans, Navy	60	1 to 1½ bus.
Beans, Soja	60	20 to 30 lbs.
Broom Corn Seed ..	48	2 to 4 qts.
Buckwheat	52	1 to 1½ bus.
Cane Seed	50	
For Sugar		4 to 8 lbs.
For Fodder		1 to 1½ bus.
Castor Beans	46	4 to 5 lbs.
Chufas	40	¼ bus.
Corn, Field	56	4 to 5 qts.
Corn, Fodder	56	
Drilled		1 bu.
Cow Peas	60	1½ bus.
Emmer	40	1½ bus.
Flax	56	1½ bus.
Kaffir Corn	50	
In drills		5 to 8 lbs.
Milo Maize	50	½ to 1 bu.
Millet	50	1 bu.

Weight per Bu. Pounds

Quantity to Sow to One Acre

Oats	32	1½ to 2 bus.
Peanuts	22	2 bus. in pods
Pumpkins, common field ..	30	2 to 3 qts.
Rape. Dwarf Essex ..	50	5 to 8 lbs.
Rye	56	1 to 1½ bus.
Sunflower	22	2 to 3 lbs.
Wheat	60	1½ to 1½ bus.
Egyptian Wheat ..	60	1½ bus.
Vetch	60	30 to 40 lbs
Velvet Beans	60	¼ bu.

ROOTS, SETS AND PLANTS.

Approximate quantity to plant one acre:

Asparagus Roots, or Plants....	9,000
Cabbage, Early, Plants.....	14,000
Cabbage, Late, Plants.....	8,000
Cauliflower Plants	8,000
Celery Plants	15,000
Horse Radish Roots.....	10,000
Onion Sets (measured)..	6 to 10 bus.
Onion Sets, Tops.....	4 to 6 bus.
Potatoes, Irish	10 to 12 bus.
Potatoes, Sweet, Plants.....	12,000

*SPRING
1918*

SEEDS

*19TH
ANNUAL*

GARDEN
IMPLEMENTS

INSECT
DESTROYERS

POULTRY
AND
STOCK
SUPPLIES
FERTILIZERS

GROWERS
IMPORTERS
AND
DEALERS
IN
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